The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3358. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

The Step in Advance Toward Richmond.

Particulars of the Struggle of Wednesday.

GALLANTRY OF OUR TROOPS

Our Loss Two Hundred Killed and Wounded.

The Camp of the Rebels Occupied by Hooker's Men.

THE NEW LINE HELD UNDISTURBED.

McClellan's Headquarters, Wednesday, June 25—Evening.

Gen. Hooker, at 9 o'clock this morning, advanced his Division with the view of occupying a new position. The result was that his troops met with a most determined resistance from the enemy, which lasted until four o'clock in the afternoon, but the rebels were forced to give way before the invincible courage of our men.

During the day everything indicated a general engagement, but the enemy, for some reason or other, backed out of it.

The troops all fought as gallantly as ever.

The loss on our side will be about two hundred killed and wounded.

The following are among the wounded:

Col. Morrison, volunteer Aid to Gen. Palmer, wounded in the hand.

Capt. Rafferty, of the Second Excelsior Regiment, wounded in the leg.

The loss among the officers in the First Massachusetts Regiment, which suffered the most, is as follows:

Capt. Wild, wounded in the hand.

Capt. Carruth wounded in the breast.

Capt. Chamberlain wounded in the face.

Lieut. Thomas, wounded in the arm; amputated.

Lieut. Dalton, wounded in the breast.

Lieut. Parkerson, wounded in the leg.

Our killed is small, most of our men being wounded.

The loss of the enemy is not known, but it is believed to be equal to our own.

The camp of the rebels in front of Gen. Hooker was captured, and is now occupied by his troops.

The ground fought for was a swamp, with thick underbrush, beyond which is an open country. The woods intervening between our troops and the enemy prevented the result of our artillery firing from being known.

Two Napoleon 12-pounders, under Capt. DeRussy, succeeded in getting through the swamp during the afternoon, and did excellent service. An effort of the enemy to capture them resulted in their being driven back, with severe loss.

The result of to-day is highly important to the health of the army, as but little more ground is to be gained to place our troops beyond the swamp.

Gen. McClellan was present during the whole day, superintending all movements.

Washington, Thursday, June 26.

A dispatch, received at the War Department, this afternoon, from Gen. McClellan, states that the affair of yesterday was perfectly successful; that we hold the new picket line undisturbed, and that all is very quiet on the banks of the Chickahominy.

FROM OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENTS.

Health of the Army—An Order from Gen. McClellan—The Physicians in Council—The Whisky Ration Stopped.

Camp Before Richmond, Monday, June 23.

The efforts of the physicians to improve the health of the army, have been well seconded by a sensible order of Gen. McClellan's, directing the issue of rations of dried apples, potatoes and pickles, which are just beginning to make their appearance in camp. The purpose of this well-intentioned regulation has been but partially accomplished, owing to the difficulty of procuring a supply of articles so perishable as the two first-mentioned. An order for a barrel of potatoes does not guarantee the soundness of the vegetable, and it is not unlikely that one-half of the amount may be condemned for rottenness.

The whisky ration has also been stopped, and the troops directed to be furnished with coffee immediately after *reveille*. This beverage, taken thus early in the day, will be found better than whisky as a protection against the malaria which rises with the sun

I met Dr. Hamilton and the other physicians of Gen. Keyes' Corps, ambling along the road from different directions, to meet at "Antioch Church," near Bottom's Bridge, where they assembled at noon, yesterday, in accordance with a request from the Medical Director of the army, who had called a meeting of all his assistants at that hour, to consult as to the cause of the diseases prevalent in the army, and the best means of promoting the general health of the troops. Never before had so much medical wisdom assembled itself even in this part of Virginia, where every other man calls himself doctor, and when we think of the amount of learning gathered in that sylvan seat of divinity at Antioch, when the experienced Hamilton consulted with the dignified Judson, the thoughtful Crosby, the skillful Haven, the grave O'Leary, and the others of his corps, we may form some idea of the aggregate of knowledge assembled in counsel that day. The result of their deliberations has not yet transpired, though, so far as learned, it agrees with the above statement as to the character of the diseases here.

It would conduce greatly to the health of the army if all of the officers were as attentive to the health of their men as some are showing themselves, ordering them to be divided into squads and marched to the Chickahominy for a bath twice a week. If natural instinct does not keep a man clean when it might, military discipline should supply its place.

Our troops in the advance are annoyed by the scent which still arises from the battle-field, in spite of the attempt to hide every trace of the carnage beneath a covering of earth. Some of the horses, especially, are covered so lightly that their rotting carcases can be seen through the heaps of dirt and rubbish underneath which they lie. Many of them were burnt, and the charred masses of flesh which have escaped the flames were left to taint the air with the odor of decomposition. This, with the accumulation of filth incident to the gathering of so large a body of men, is undoubtedly one of the most exciting causes of disease that we have. PIERREPONT.

Arrival of More Deserters—Their Account of Affairs in Richmond—Starvation Threatened.

The Right Wing, Army of the Potomac, Monday, June 23, 1862.

Five deserters came into camp yesterday. One of the number was a corporal in a battery stationed near the Price House, on the opposite side of the river. This same battery was very active last Friday in shelling our fatigue parties, camps and wagon-trains. The Corporal states that he was No. 2 on a 32-pounder captured from us by the rebels at Bull Run. The gun is highly prized by the rebels, on account of its superior quality, and the accuracy with which it throws projectiles. Several unexploded shells discharged from this piece have been picked up on Gaines' Hill. The Corporal says there is great suffering in the rebel ranks for want of provisions. Men are dying constantly, and sickness prevails to a fearful extent. Unless the authorities can furnish proper subsistence, the dispersion of the army will become inevitable. The men are discouraged, disheartened and exhausted, and are exceedingly anxious to return to their respective homes. Richmond, he says, has the appearance of a ruined city. Public and private buildings are used as hospitals for the sick and wounded. The citizens appear to be negligent of everything that tends to neatness or comfort, and have lost all confidence in the power of the army to prevent the city from falling into our hands. The streets are filthy, the buildings stained and shabby, and a sensation of gloom is felt by the people.

The expectation of finding supplies at Fair Oaks impelled the rebels to attempt the breaking of our lines last Saturday. They have been assured, probably by spies, that we have immense quantities of stores at Fair Oaks Station. The temptation was not to be resisted—hence the effort to reach that point.

WHIT.

A Rebel Battery Opened—Curious Movements—A Grand Review of Rebel Troops—Estimates of the Rebel Numbers—No More Bodies to be Disinterred, &c.

Camp at Fair Oaks, Va., Saturday, June 21, 1862.

The rebels yesterday opened upon us a battery commanding our line to the left of the railroad, the firing keeping up briskly for an hour or two, and these occasional shots diversifying the routine of camp life in the afternoon. As the result of all this burning of powder, one man, a private in Company C, Eleventh Massachusetts, named James Taylor, was slightly wounded, and two others were a little scratched by exploding shells. The rebels had a pretty fair range, and, may be, were seeking to get a little revenge for the destruction our grape and canister dealt among them the night before. The firing was not followed up by any movement of infantry. The enemy is certainly behaving very curiously. Last night and the night before his pickets kept up a brisk, nervous fire, his big drums are beaten from near sundown to late in the night, in an unnecessarily boisterous and persistent manner, and there are other evidences that something by way of a feint, covering other movements, has been intended. This has been carried to such an extent, and so resembles the conduct of the rebels before Yorktown, that some of our officers freely venture the assertion that a repetition of the Yorktown game of evacuation is on the *tapis*. From lookouts near by, scouts keep continual watch upon their movements. They report a considerable camp within three quarters of a mile of us, to the left of the railroad, and the movement of troops from the left to the right. Day before yesterday, the rebels had a grand review in the large open wheat-field to the right of the railroad, and beyond the belt of woods in which our pickets are placed. The houses in Richmond were observed to be covered with ladies and others, watching the progress of the pageant. After the review, large bodies of troops were seen moving toward Richmond, probably to their camps, stationed close to the city.

Prisoners just brought in say, with evident sincerity, that they are in strong force, but that it is impossible for them to form any idea of the exact or proximate numbers of the rebel army, the soldiers being kept in entire ignorance of the number, size or location of the various brigades. One of them, however, is of opinion that there are 150,000 men defending the rebel Capital. Better estimates obtained by our Generals, place the force at considerably less than two-thirds of that number.

Sergeant H. D. Hanahan, of the Second South Carolina Regiment, taken prisoner after having been wounded, a few days ago, is in the hospital of the Eighty-eighth New-York, receiving every attention from our surgeons. His leg was amputated last night, and to-day he is quite weak. Hanahan is a handsome Irishman, but an inveterate rebel. To Gen. Meagher, with whom I went this morning in his usual round among the hospitals, he expressed the deepest gratitude for the kindness that had been shown him, kindness as unexpected as it was grateful. He asked the privilege of shaking hands with the General, whom he had revered as a patriotic countryman, but whom he had been impelled by principle now to fight against. He confirms the reports of the scarcity of provisions in the rebel camps.

Several persons appointed for the purpose by friends of officers killed in the late battle, are here searching for the bodies of the gallant soldiers, with a view to conveying them to their home. Lieut. McIntyre's body was yesterday morning disinterred from a grave in which it had been placed immediately after the fight, one among a cluster of some half a dozen, and placed in a metallic lined coffin. The body was considerably disfigured, but in a far less advanced stage of decomposition than was expected. This disinterment of bodies has proved so offensive, and of such bad effect upon the health of the camps, as to cause the issue of the following order from Gen. McClellan:

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Camp Lincoln, June 20, 1862.

Special Orders, No. 186.—The disinterment of bodies on the field of battle being found prejudicial to the health of the troops, is strictly prohibited.

By command of Major-Gen. McCLELLAN.

S. Williams, A. A. G.

The following recently-issued order may also be given here:

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Camp Lincoln, Va., June 19, 1862.

General Orders, No. 136.—I. The extra issue of whisky heretofore ordered will be immediately discontinued.

II. All commanding officers are enjoined strictly to enforce the existing orders directing that hot coffee be served to the troops immediately after reveille.

By command of Major-Gen. McCLELLAN.

S. Williams, A. A. G.

At about 9 o'clock this morning, we opened upon the rebels two 10-pound Parrots, throwing shell handsomely in the direction of a new battery they are erecting to the left of the railroad. Lieut. Comstock, who, from a lookout, watched the effect of the missiles, reports that they fell among a party working upon the rebel battery, who were strongly supported by infantry, and drove them back immediately, thus speedily accomplishing the object for which they were sent. The rebels fired a few responsive shots, which did no damage.

One of Gov. Morgan's Staff is moving about the camps, with a view to observing and reporting upon the condition of the New-York troops. He expressed himself as entirely satisfied with their appearance, as he certainly ought to be with their conduct.

Gen. Richardson, who occupies an exposed position, and one of perhaps equal, if not greater importance than any other along our lines, has prepared everything, so as to give any enterprising rebels, whether in great or small numbers, who shall venture to attack his lines, a reception so warm as to admonish them thereafter to keep back from his well-placed guns. He is constantly moving about among the men, who feel a confidence that whenever a fight shall come, their General will be with and of them in it.

The names of our wounded night before last by the premature explosion of a shell from Capt. Hazard's Battery, directed against the advancing rebel columns, are Samuel S. Lovejoy, Company A, Fifth New-Hampshire; Wm. H. Hay, James H. Finn, and C. H. Willard, of the same regiment and company. But one, private Hay, is severely wounded. Thomas Crystal, Company A, Eighty-eighth New-York, was last night wounded while on picket duty, a buckshot entering his leg near the thigh. He is doing well, the wound being by no means of a serious nature.

The Court-Martial convened at the headquarters of Brig.-Gen. W. H. Slocum, Col. N. J. Jackson President has found Second-Lieut. Woodruff, of Company F, First New-York Cavalry, guilty of stealing five horses and a mule from private citizens near New-Kent County, Virginia. He is therefore declared to have been guilty of marauding, to have violated General Orders No. 122, and the 42d and 52d articles of War, to have committed conduct unworthy of a gentleman, and is therefore sentenced to be cashiered from the United States service and to forfeit two months' pay and allowances. Major-Gen. McClellan has confirmed this finding, and Lieut. Woodruff is accordingly dismissed.

F. P. C.

THE ENGINEERS AND THE REDUCTION OF YORKTOWN.

The following interesting letter from Gen. McClellan was submitted to the House of Representatives a few days since:

Camp near Cumberland, Virginia, May 15, 1862.

Gentlemen: The legislation in relation to the corps of engineers and topographical engineers, which I requested last Winter as a measure required by the good of the service, I have greatly felt the need of during the siege of Yorktown. These officers, with very insufficient numbers, have performed laborious and highly important duties, which have resulted in the bloodless reduction of the place—bloodless, so far as the army in general is concerned, but costly enough for them. Each corps has lost a valuable officer—one killed and the other dangerously wounded—and this from a total of only seventeen. They have fairly earned the favorable consideration of Congress.

Legislation is greatly needed to effect three practical objects immediately.

1. To unite the corps of engineers and topographical engineers, and thus do away with a complicated and faulty organization.

2. To provide a proper means for filling the numerous and increasing vacancies—a matter which is becoming embarrassing. My engineer officers have been greatly overworked, and in fact crippled, from the want of the young officers, who, if the bill submitted last Winter had become a law, would now be actively engaged. These vacancies, about thirty, cannot be properly filled without legislation.

3. To give the rank—at least temporary—which is demanded by every principle of equity and expediency. I have a battalion of three companies of regular engineer troops. It is commanded by a captain, an officer of fourteen years' invaluable experience, who may well feel aggrieved at not having even the rank to which his actual command would entitle him in any regiment of the line. Each of these companies is commanded by a lieutenant, upon whom the same relative injustice is inflicted. This is all the more galling to the officers of these two corps, because they are habitually and necessarily refused permission to accept the command of volunteer regiments, on the ground that their professional services cannot be spared.

I therefore earnestly hope that a bill providing for these three needs of the service may very speedily become a law. The necessity for it is injuriously felt every day. The bill submitted by these corps last Winter had, and still has, my full approval; but if Congress is unwilling to increase so largely the permanent rank, the provision for temporary rank during the war, added as an amendment to the bill reported by the Military Committee of the Senate, will provide for the immediate and pressing needs of the service.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

Hon. H. Wilson, Chairman Military Committee, United States Senate.

Hon. F. P. Blair, Chairman Military Committee, House of Representatives.

Casey's Division and the Battle of Fair Oaks—The One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. Davies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The inclosed statement is from an eye witness. The smoke of battle is clearing away, and it is becoming more and more evident that great injustice was done to Casey's Division. They fought nobly, desperately, and against fearful odds. Some few instances of bad conduct undoubtedly occurred, and those few have robbed many brave men of well-earned laurels. The fact that the whole rebel army could force them back only half a mile after three and a half hours' fighting, shows how stubborn was their resistance. The division returns are eloquent enough of their glory. A staff officer of Gen. Keyes says: "The division lost in killed, wounded and missing 33 per cent. of its effective strength."

The One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. W. W. H. Davies, was a part of this division, and before we come to the work of the regiment on the 31st of May, a few facts personal to their Colonel may not be out of the way. Col. Davies received a military education in Virginia, and served with credit in the Mexican war, from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico. After the war he was appointed Secretary of the Territory of New-Mexico, and published a valuable work on that far-off land. He comes honestly by his patriotism and military zeal. His grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution, and his father, Gen. John Davies, fought for his country in the war of 1812. On the first call of President Lincoln for volunteers, Col. Davies raised a company and hastened to the relief of Washington. After the three months' campaign, he recruited the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment, called the Ringgold Regiment, for the war, and by his unremitting devotion to them, brought his soldiers to a high state of discipline and efficiency; their self-built barracks at Washington and soldierly appearance were the admiration of all. This discipline showed itself on the eventful 31st of May. The enemy's advance found the regiment in battle array; Gen. Casey ordered them to support a battery of six 10-pound Parrot guns, and they went forward with a cheer; the rebels bore down vigorously upon the regiment, but one general volley along the whole line gave them a decided check. It sounded as one report, and was heard a long distance. The fighting now became general and severe, the men falling killed or wounded in the ranks; but there was no flinching. Still the rebels pressed on. They put white muslin round their hats and begged the men not to fire, and then opened upon them with murderous effect. They gained little, however, by their tricks. The One Hundred and Fourth gave them cold lead for their white muslin. The battery dealt out terrible destruction. The rifles plied their work incessantly; it was one unending roar of cannon and musketry. The rifles in some cases became so hot from frequent firing, that it burned the hand to hold them, and in others the grooves became so furred that the balls could not be driven home without the friendly help of a neighboring tree to force down the ramrod. But the rebel army swarmed on and around the lines in overwhelming numbers. They pressed forward on both flanks, and seemed about to swoop up the whole regiment, battery and all. The danger of being surrounded was imminent. The enemy were bent upon having those troublesome 10-pounder Parrot guns, and their object seemed almost accomplished. At this critical moment Col. Davies gave the order, "Charge bayonets—forward—double quick—march!" and the whole regiment sprang forward toward the enemy with a tremendous yell. The rebels were staggered—they held back. The battery was saved. It was the only battery of Casey's Division brought off the field whole. The regiment, however, in charging, had leaped as it were into the very jaws of destruction. The enemy, recovering from the suddenness of the onset and our fatally effective fire, pushed forward and around the devoted band. There was no standing before such superiority of numbers. They literally crowded back the line from the sheer force of their masses of men—and yet, after three and a half hours' fighting, they had only gained half a mile. The work was at such close quarters that muskets were clubbed at each other, and Sergeant Porter was severely wounded with the butt of a musket over the neck. The rebels made for the colors—the fight was fierce. Maj. Grier here received his death wound in defending them. By the most extraordinary bravery and heroism they were borne off the field by the gallant Major and his brave soldiers—one color riddled with five, and the other with fifteen bullets. The regimental returns show better than any description, that the One Hundred and Fourth did their duty. They went into battle 650 strong: they lost 43 killed, 141 wounded, and 96 missing—in all 280—or 40 per cent. of the men engaged. Ten commissioned officers were among the killed and wounded.

Says a staff officer of Gen. Keyes, in a letter to Col. Davies, June 2:

"We rode over the ground where your boys made their brilliant charge. It was a horrible sight—the blackened faces, with swarms of flies upon them, and the mangled frames—but the secesh dead were there, too; and the number of fresh graves showed that your boys did their duty. Your conduct, and that of the One Hundred and Fourth, on the battle-field, will receive appropriate mention in the General's official report."

The soldier's glory is the praise of his General. The One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania and their brave Colonel well merited it. They will still keep untarnished their battle-riddled colors.

It ought to be added that Col. Davies was severely wounded in the early part of the action, in the arm. He kept the field, however, during the day, with his arm in a sling, cheering on his men, and fighting with them to the last.

FAIR OAKS.

IMPORTANT ARMY CHANGES.

The Corps of Gens. Fremont, Banks and McDowell Combined.

GEN. POPE TO COMMAND THE WHOLE.

Prospective Operations in the Valley and Against Richmond.

Washington, Thursday, June 26.

The forces under Maj.-Gens. Fremont, Banks and McDowell have been consolidated into one army, called the Army of Virginia, and Maj.-Gen. Pope has been especially assigned by the President to the chief command.

The forces under Gen. Fremont constitute the first army corps, to be commanded by Gen. Fremont.

The forces under Gen. Banks constitute the Second Army Corps, and are to be commanded by him.

The forces under Gen. McDowell constitute the Third Army Corps, to be commanded by him.

McCall's Division, 10,000 strong, which formed a part of McDowell's corps, has reached McClellan by water, and another division is to follow immediately in the same way, while Gen. Pope will also operate against the enemy at Richmond.

Besides McCall's Division, Gen. McClellan has received other reinforcements to the amount of several thousands, since the battle of Fair Oaks.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Matters in Winchester—Rumors About Jackson—Something About Gen. Slough.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Winchester, Monday, June 16, 1862.

All is still quiet in the Department of the Shenandoah. That is, the somewhat strengthened force of Gen. Banks has not disturbed the enemy, and the enemy have not disturbed us since our arrival here. And yet the town and suburbs bear unmistakable appearances of a country in a state of war. Our men are quartered in the various prominent buildings in the town, and encamped on well-chosen positions, within from two to eight miles of this centre, in several directions, with a good picket guard, of course, in advance of every section. Outpost guards and reliefs are continually marching or galloping through the streets; and if you attempt a visit to the Post-office or any other place, from which communications like this may be forwarded to their destination, (provided ferries and bridges, &c., are in order,) after 9 P. M., you are brought to a halt by the provost guard, and made to show your pass or give the countersign. It is all right, of course; but if you have been in search of late information, and have a desire to get under cover, it is sometimes very annoying. Nevertheless, I have no fault to find; I have never been stopped when I would not have considered it a neglect of duty on the part of the guard, if I had been allowed to pass unchallenged. I have very good reason, derived from what I consider good authority, for saying that Gen. Banks' recent special attention to our picket and scouting service, has wonderfully improved them since the retreat to Williamsport.

In relation to matters affecting Gen. Fremont's Department, I learn that you are sure to be well informed, as I have assurance that C. H. W. is with him, and therefore it does not fall within my province to write what I have learned of the active operations there. The fact of McDowell and Shields being ordered to Richmond, I need not occupy space with. The War Department must have allowed you to know the particulars before this can reach you. That movement, whether wise or not, leaves us here in what cannot be considered a very desirable position, unless it be to that portion of our army here, if any such there be, who, as the reporters of the Coroner's Department are apt to express it, have become "tired of life." That Jackson has been largely reinforced since the retreat of Gen. Banks is no longer doubted here. His force as now estimated, from intelligence from our own sources and from prisoners captured by Fremont, is set down and calculated upon as 45,000, a force which you can readily see is somewhat formidable as we are at present. My theory, (in case of a partial "evacuation" of Richmond, and which I find has been adopted by the correspondents of greatest experience in the Valley,) to the effect that we may have a portion of the Richmond rebel army here is, I am informed, discussed at headquarters, and the most efficient means of protecting ourselves, provided—that is, so far as the Commanding General here is allowed the facilities for such protection. But if the same influences are brought to bear, and are as effective at Washington, as effected a transfer of Gen. Banks command before, with Jackson all around him, don't be too sure of our success. And here let me add a word or two, at the risk of being censured. If Gen. McDowell, or any other General, can again persuade the very able Secretary of War that he has several armies in front, when they are not even dreaming of harming him, and are really in front or elsewhere menacing another point, then it is not possibly in the power of a correspondent to forewarn anybody as to what may occur. In saying this much, I am only expressing what I know to be the very strong feeling of the entire force here, which took and withstood the most damaging attacks of the enemy during the retreat to Williamsport.

Of the movements of troops here at present, there can, under the circumstances, be but little said. I may say, however, that our progress is onward, and that we shall not probably remain in Winchester more than three or four days longer. Gen. Crawford's Brigade is already far in advance. Gen. Cooper is also away with his brigade, and Gen. Slough starts to-morrow at daybreak, from Middletown, about two miles from here. I had to-day the pleasure of witnessing a review of Gen. Slough's Brigade, which is composed of the Sixtieth New-York Volunteers, Col. W. B. Goodrich; Seventy-eighth New-York Volunteers, Col. Daniel Ullman; Purnell's Legion of Maryland Volunteers, Col. W. J. Leonard; First District of Columbia Volunteers, Col. J. A. Tait; Third Delaware, Col. W. O. Redden; Battery K, of the First New-York Artillery, Capt. Crounse, and a battalion from the Maryland Cavalry, commanded by Maj. James M. Dean. The review was very fine, and gave every satisfaction to the Commanding General. By the way, as Gen. Slough is not, I believe, well known in New-York, it may not be out of place to give a brief account of him, for I am sure, if an opportunity occurs, he will give a good account of himself. The General was originally a lawyer in Cincinnati, and a staunch Douglas man. Very soon after circumstances had shown that the war was likely to prove much more gigantic than had at first been imagined, he was heard of among the Rocky Mountains raising a regiment, and he raised it rapidly. It was called the First Colorado Infantry, and moved on the 22d of February, 1862, without tents, and insufficient transportation. The regiment passed through mountain defiles and passes, sleeping upon snow, a distance of four hundred miles—the last hundred and sixty of which was traveled in four days. They reached Fort Union, one hundred miles from Santa Fé, in time to prevent the Texans taking that dépôt of New-Mexico; and gain possession of Santa Fé and the heart of New-Mexico. Col. Canby, of the regular army, with 1,600 men, had given battle to 2,500 of Sibley's men at Valverdi, and had been defeated, after a hard-fought struggle, lasting all day. He then fell back to Fort Craig, the enemy being between Fort Craig and Santa Fé. They then considered that they had possession of Albuquerque, Santa Fé and other towns in the Rio Grande Valley, and were preparing to march upon Fort Union. The enemy being between Col. Canby and Gen. (then Colonel) Slough, could not be consulted, and Col. Slough acted upon his own responsibility. He formed a column, which consisted of his own regiment, 1,300 others and two small batteries, and marched from Fort Union, and took a position about half way between the fort and Santa Fé. Learning that the enemy was not large in the latter, he sent forward a column of 400 men to drive them out, which they did. On the 26th of March the same command met a superior force of the enemy in a patch of cañon, some twenty miles from Santa Fé, and gave them battle, with success. The next move was to Koslowski, where Gen. Slough learned that the enemy had been reinforced to a strength of 1,400 in the cañon, where he again attacked them, at Pidgeons Ranch, and again with success. The results of these movements of Gen. Slough were to render the enemy without subsistence, demoralize and compel them to evacuate New-Mexico. There being nothing more to do there, the General resigned; but soon afterward tendered his services again, was made a Brigadier, and is now in command of the Second Brigade in Gen. Sigel's Division.

During a visit to some of the prisoners here to-day, I learned that there was but little doubt of the death of Major Wheat, of the Louisiana Tigers.

We had a spectacle here yesterday, which was not pleasant to the friends of the Union. This town is full of negroes, who are lying about doing nothing, and yet our men were set to cleaning out the streets and gutters, while the rank Secessionists of the place looked on and smiled at the "mudsills."

J. A.

NEWS FROM CITY POINT.

Items—Southern Intelligence—The Blockade at Charleston Again Run.

City Point, Va., Thursday, June 26.

Last evening one of our gunboats moved up and shelled the rebels on the Petersburgh road, but without any casualties on the side of the rebels, according to their own account of the affair.

The Southern newspapers contain no important news. There is nothing further from Charleston.

Gen. Longstreet issued a flaming address to his troops on Monday, in view of the great conflict imminent, inciting them to new deeds of heroism and advising them to aim low and make sure of the mark.

The official lists of the rebel losses at the battle of Fair Oaks have been published. Eighty-five regiments and battalions in all were engaged, sustaining a loss of killed, wounded and missing, of five thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

The rate of postage on letters in the Southern Confederacy has been raised from five to ten cents.

About ten o'clock this morning, a conveyance arrived at City Point, with Capt. Robertson and Lieut. Sykes, of the rebel army, who return upon their parole of honor to Fort Warren, the rebel Government having decided not to make any individual exchanges, until the United States Government shall agree upon terms for a general exchange of prisoners.

Gen. Prentiss, and fifty other Federal officers, taken at Shiloh, have been removed to Atlanta, Ga.

A dispatch from Chattanooga says the Federals have stampeded from that place, leaving their camps and everything behind.

The Charleston *Mercury* says all was quiet at James Island on Sunday, but the enemy was busily engaged throwing up earthworks.

Charleston, Tuesday, June 24.

The steamer *Memphis*, from Liverpool to Charleston, *viâ* Nassau, N. P., ran the blockade yesterday successfully. She has on board Mr. Ward, late Minister to China, and a valuable cargo of British goods. The *Memphis* is a new iron steamer.

NEWS FROM MEMPHIS.

Gen. Grant in Command in West Tennessee—A Union Meeting in Memphis—Mortar-boats moving up against Vicksburgh, &c.

Memphis, Wednesday, June 25.

Gen. Grant has assumed command of the district west of the Tennessee, and has appointed Col. Webster Commander of the post, and Col. Hilyer the Provost-Marshal of the district; Lieut.-Col. Armstrong, Provost-Marshal of Memphis.

The Union meeting was attended yesterday by about 200 citizens. A full ticket of Union men was nominated for city offices.

Five hundred bales of cotton were shipped for the North yesterday.

Special dispatches in the Grenada *Appeal*, of the 19th, say that the mortarboats have passed Rodney coming up.

Beauregard publishes a letter in the Mobile *News* of the 19th, denying emphatically the capture by Gen. Pope of 10,000 prisoners, as telegraped by Gen. Halleck. He says that one or two hundred stragglers would cover all the prisoners he took, and about 500 damaged muskets.

He also says all we lost at Corinth and during the retreat will not amount to one day's expense of the enemy's army.

The Grenado *Appeal*, of the 20th, says that the rebel army of the Mississippi is being greatly reinforced in health.

The Jackson *Mississippian* says, we have reliable information that the enemy have fallen back from Holly Springs.

Claimants Wanted.

I have in my possession a Paymaster's order on the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, payable to Mrs. George Folsom. It was left for her by H. S. Wilson, late of the Thirty-second Regiment New-York Volunteers. I have also a small sum of money belonging to Frederick Augustus, late of the Seventy-fourth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Company I. I take this method of reaching the friends of either of the persons named.

GEO. BLISS, Jr., Colonel Commanding,
Dépôt of Volunteers, Park Barracks.

The Recent Accident on the New-Jersey Railroad.

Boston, Thursday, June 26.

George E. Smith, of Boston, and Hosea Packard, of Eastham, belonging to the Eighth Massachusetts Battery, were killed by the late railroad accident near Trenton.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Reasons for the Evacuation of Corinth.

THE WOMEN AND GEN. BUTLER.

THE EVACUATION OF CORINTH.

BEAUREGARD'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS RETREAT.

Regarding Corinth, a correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser* gives the following reasons for the evacuation:

"1. Water is very scarce and bad, and our army is suffering greatly with sickness.

2. The enemy are more advantageously posted in point of health, and have received very large reinforcements.

3. If we should be defeated it would be the destruction of the Army of the Mississippi.

4. If we were to win a battle it would be after such a desperate struggle that it would cost far more than we can now afford. Our army would be so cut to pieces that we should have nothing left to operate against the enemy's troops on the Gulf and the Mississippi River.

5. There is nothing left at Corinth to fight for. The railroad to the East is cut off from us. The enemy can take Fort Pillow whenever they choose to take the matter seriously in hand. The whole country for fifteen miles around is foraged out by our army, and the enemy can find nothing but disease and starvation in our rear. They cannot possibly advance into our interior in any direction where they could not be surrounded by enemies."

The Southern papers are all after Gen. Halleck, on the score of his dispatch stating that Gen. Pope had captured 10,000 prisoners and 15,000 stand of arms, none of which, by the way, have yet come to light. The Richmond *Enquirer* says:

We have official authority for saying that the above story is an enormous invention and falsification. Gen. Beauregard made a most successful and orderly retreat. The enemy were confounded by his mysterious disappearance, and did not know when he had left, nor where he had gone.

We have been kindly furnished with a copy of the report in which Gen. Beauregard officially announces his movement to the Government here. It is written from a point 80 miles south of Corinth, and reads as follows:

June 3, 1862.

We evacuated Corinth successfully on the 30th ult. It was a complete surprise to the enemy. Our rear guard arrived here last night. We brought away all our heavy guns, tents, &c., but had to burn a few trifles cut off by gross neglect in getting to a bridge.

G. T. B.

A few cars laden with supplies were not brought up as rapidly as had been ordered, and hence were cut off by the destruction of a railroad bridge ahead of them by our troops, and had to be burned. Some few of our sick may also have fallen into their hands. These circumstances are too slight to deprive Beauregard's move of its character of an eminent success; and yet it is upon these that Halleck builds his dispatch, so far indeed as he deigns to trouble himself about the truth."

GEN. BUTLER.

The following document appears in the Southern papers:

"An Appeal to Every Southern Soldier.—We turn to you in mute agony! Behold our wrongs! Fathers! husbands! brothers! sons! we know these bitter burning wrongs will be fully avenged—*never* did Southern women appeal in vain for protection from insult! But, for the sake of our sisters throughout the South, with tears we implore you not to surrender your cities, 'in consideration of the defenceless women and children!' Do not leave your women to the mercy of this merciless foe! Would it not have been better for New-Orleans to have been laid in ruins, and we buried up beneath the mass, than that we should be subjected to these untold sufferings? Is life so precious a boon that, for the preservation of it, no sacrifice is too great? Ah, no! ah, no! Rather let us die with you, oh, our fathers! Rather, like Virginius, plunge your own swords into our breasts, saying, 'This is all we can give our Daughters.'

THE DAUGHTERS OF NEW-ORLEANS.

New-Orleans, May 24, 1862.

In the same connection a fair Georgian writes to the Savannah *Republican* as follows:

Editor of the Republican: Seeing your spirited notice in this morning's paper, of the offer of a noble Mississippian to give a reward of $10,000 for the infamous Butler's head, can you not suggest, through your valuable journal, the propriety of *every woman in our Confederacy* contributing her mite to triple the sum, for a consummation dear to the insulted honor of our countrywomen, one and all?

Respectfully, A SAVANNAH WOMAN.

Savannah, June 10, 1862.

Gov. Moore, of Louisiana, enlarges on the topic as follows:

"History records instances of cities sacked, and inhuman atrocities committed upon the women of a conquered town, but, in no instance, in modern times, at least, without the brutal ravishers suffering condign punishment from the hands of their own commanders. It was reserved for a Federal General to invite his soldiers to the perpetration of outrages at the mention of which the blood recoils in horror—to quicken the impulse of their sensual instincts by the suggestion of transparent excuses for their gratification, and to add to an infamy already well merited these crowning titles of a panderer to lust and a desecrator of virtue.

Organize, then, quickly and efficiently. If your enemy attempt to proceed into the interior, let his pathway be marked by his blood. It is your homes that you have to defend. It is the jewel of your hearths, the chastity of your women, you have to guard. Let that thought animate your breasts, nerve your arms, quicken your energies and inspire your resolution. Strike home to the heart of your foe the blow that rids your country of his presence. If needs be, let his blood moisten your own grave. It will rise up before your children as a perpetual memento of a race whom it will teach to hate now and evermore."

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE MERRIMAC AND MISSISSIPPI.

From the Richmond Enquirer, June 20.

We present below the findings of the Court of Inquiry, ordered to investigate the causes of the destruction of the iron-clad steamer *Virginia*, (called *Merrimac* at the North,) and the iron-clad steamer *Mississippi*, then nearly completed at New-Orleans:

C. S. Navy Department, Richmond, June 11.

The Court of Inquiry convoked by the order of this Department of the 20th ultimo, whereof French Forrest, Captain in the Navy of the Confederate States, is President, and which Court convened at the City of Richmond, on the 22d day of May, 1862, to investigate and "inquire into the destruction of the steamer *Virginia*, and report the same, together with their opinion as to the necessity of destroying her, and particularly whether any, and what disposition could have been made of the vessel," have found as follows:

The Court, having heard the statement read submitted by Flag-Officer Tatnall, was cleared for deliberation, and, after mature consideration, adopted the following report:

"The Court, after a full and careful examination and investigation of the evidence connected with the destruction by fire of the Confederate States steamer *Virginia*, on the morning of May 1, 1862, near Craney Island, respectfully report that it was effected by the order and under the supervision of Flag-Officer Tatnall, after her draft had been reduced to twenty feet six inches, and on the representations of the pilots that in consequence of recent prevalent westerly winds she could not be taken with a draft of eighteen feet as high as Westover, near Harrison's Bar, in James River, (whither he designed to take her,) which they previously stated they could do.

1. The destruction of the *Virginia* was, in the opinion of the Court, unnecessary at the time and place it was effected.

2. It being clearly in evidence that Norfolk being evacuated, and Flag-officer Tatnall having been instructed to prevent the enemy from ascending James River, the *Virginia*, with very little more, if any, lessening of draft, after lightening her to twenty feet six inches aft, with her iron sheathing still extending three feet under water, could have been taken up to Hog Island in James River, (where the channel is narrow,) and could then have prevented the larger vessels and transports of the enemy from ascending. The Court is of opinion that such disposition ought to have been made of her, and if it should be ascertained that her provisions could have been replenished when those on hand were exhausted, then the proper time would have arrived to take into consideration the expediency or practicability of striking a last blow at the enemy or destroying her.

In conclusion, the Court is of opinion that the evacuation of Norfolk, the destruction of the Navy-yard and other public property, added to the hasty retreat of the military under Gen. Huger, leaving the batteries unmanned and unprotected, no doubt conspired to produce in the minds of the officers of the *Virginia* the necessity of her destruction, at the time, as in their opinion, the only means left of preventing her from falling into the hands of the enemy, and seems to have precluded the consideration of the possibility of getting her up the James River to the point or points indicated.

The Court of Inquiry, of which Capt. F. Forrest is President, is hereby dissolved. S. R. MALLORY,
Secretary of the Navy.

The finding of the Court of Inquiry in the case of the destruction of the *Mississippi*:

The Court having carefully considered the evidence in the case of the C. S. *Mississippi*, is of the opinion that the destruction was necessary to prevent her from falling into the hands of the enemy.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA'S MAILS.

The Consideration of General Butler's Proclamation in the British Parliament.

THE TALK OF MEDIATION.

The mails by the steamship *Arabia*, at Boston, from Liverpool on the 14th inst., reached this City yesterday morning.

We thus receive our correspondence with full foreign files.

Intelligence was received in Liverpool by the West India mail to the effect that three vessels had arrived at Jamaica, laden with cotton from the Southern States. The names of the blockade breakers are the *Waterwitch*, *J. M. Williams*, and *Fairfield*. The Captain of one of the vessels is stated to have said that there was a very large number of cotton-laden ships *en route* from Charleston, Wilmington, and other ports, to Jamaica.

The *Patrie* does not hesitate to announce that the French Government has proclaimed the blockade of the Mexican coast, more especially of Tampico harbor, with the express intent of barring access from North America to troops and stores in aid of JUAREZ—there being a direct road from that port to the capital, of which the United States had formerly availed themselves. The deaths of both the head Military Surgeon, and the Chaplain-General of the French troops at Vera Cruz, has had for effect the deferring of further reinforcements until the bad season is over, a measure also intimated in *La Patrie*.

The following note, apparently communicated by the Government, which appears in the *Constitutionnel*, has greatly increased the uneasiness felt at Paris respecting the fate of the expeditionary corps:

"No confirmation has been received of the dispatch announcing an engagement unfortunate for our troops before Mexico, and which we have always looked on with suspicion, both on account of its substance, and the source from whence it was received. An unsuccessful engagement, however, before Mexico, or before Puebla, would be but a chance, which must be deplored, but which would not in any way alter the ultimate result of the expedition. Let it be well understood—the honor of our flag is engaged; and, in the event of the withdrawal of the Spanish and English forces rendering further reinforcements necessary, those reinforcements will be sent; the provident solicitude of the Government may be relied on. The object France has in view must be attained. We must obtain reparation for the most legitimate grievances, and avenge justice and humanity outraged by a Government that has placed itself under the ban of civilization. Few as are our soldiers, placed under the command of Gen. LORENCEZ, victory is not doubtful. They will return from Mexico as they returned from China, with fresh claims on the admiration of the country."

OUR AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Hostility of Persigny and his Press to the Union—How French Sentiment is Misdirected—Gen. Butler's Course at New-Orleans.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, June 13, 1862.

The cry for an intervention in American affairs is loud and growing louder, but it is to be hoped that you will not, on your side of the water, take the thing too seriously to heart. This last paroxysm of the periodical cry started from the article of the *Constitutionnel* on mediation, and the visit of M. DE PERSIGNY to London, which immediately followed the publication of that article. Now, since the *Constitutionnel* is known to draw its inspirations from the Ministry of the Interior, of which M. DE PERSIGNY is the head, the conclusion was natural, to those at least who do not look beyond the surface, and especially to those who desire that it should be so, that the article in question was a certain indication that negotiations were going on to fix the basis of a combined mediation. The *Patrie*, which passes also for a Ministerially inspired sheet, went so far yesterday as to assert that these negotiations were actually commenced at London.

Now, although we know that M. DE PERSIGNY, through his personal intimacy with the official agents of the Slave Confederacy here, and with our English haters generally, has grown warm in his sympathies for the rebels, we have yet reason to believe that he has gone to England simply to see his wife and children, who are there on a prolonged visit, and that he has no authority on the subject of a mediation beyond that which he may assume as a member of the French Cabinet. We can easily admit that M. DE PERSIGNY will hold consultations with the French Ambassador at London, and with his old acquaintances in the English Cabinet, on the American as well as on other subjects; but that anything official should grow out of the visit which need disturb the Government of Washington is altogether problematical.

It is impossible in effect that the French and British Ministers at Washington should not know that an offer of friendly mediation would be rejected with an illy-concealed indignation,—indeed that Mr. SEWARD would only be too glad to find such an occasion for giving to the world one of those admirable State papers which form an epoch in the history of diplomacy, while a mediation to be followed by an armed intervention in case of refusal, is an absurdity which England and France have never yet meditated. Such an intervention would probably secure the independence of the Slave Confederacy, and enable France to acquire the gold mines on the Pacific she so much covets; but such a war would be the commencement of a series of complications in Europe and America, and of a long period of mutual suffering, for which neither of the countries is prepared.

But England and France desire a termination of the war; and England at least, perhaps also France, since she has imbedded herself so unfortunately in the Mexican affair, desires to see the rebellion successful, and it is quite clear that the two Governments in concert have agreed to pursue a regular system of extra-official menace toward the Government and people of the United States, *in order to frighten them into an arrangement with the people of the South.* The organs of the Ministry in the two countries have pursued this system of menace for six or eight months without cessation, and the Ministers themselves have never missed an occasion of backing up their journals by unkind and injurious hints against the Union, and by expressions of disbelief in the possibility of its preservation. The Government and people of the United States should be on their guard against this unmanly and ungenerous diplomatic manœuvre.

The best abused man just now in Europe is Gen. BUTLER, Commander of the Federal forces at New-Orleans. For the Secessionist Press his "orders of the day" are daily bread and meat, and if, according to these papers, his conduct is not disavowed by President LINCOLN, the latter should be erased from the book of civilization and the Southern Confederacy acknowledged immediately. Gen. BUTLER's first order, putting the city under martial law, was only equaled in the brutality of its rigors by the proclamations of the Austrian Generals in Lombardy, and since France went to the support of the suffering Lombards, she ought much more to go to the relief of the suffering Frenchmen in New-Orleans. Secondly, they say, his attempt to array the poor against the rich, which is found by implication in one of his orders, is simply monstrous, and ought not to be tolerated; while, lastly, his order in regard to treating ladies who should insult his officers, as public women, puts the last stone on the pyramid of brutalities, and calls for not only the indignation of mankind, but for the avowed intervention of the Christian nations. Such measures of rigor, these papers say, must be put into operation in every conquered place in the South, and they ask in agony, "Are these things to be quietly permitted in this nineteenth century?" They evidently forget the [illegible] of [illegible] in the caves of Algeria, and the shooting of Sepoys from the mouths of cannon.

But here is the place to call attention once more to the outrageous telegrams which are sent to Europe and published in advance of the mail, and which give color to public opinion. If there is a Union victory, it is described in six words, and then it takes six lines to describe the hatred of the inhabitants for the Union. If a law has been passed by Congress which falls in with European ideas, one line is devoted to the fact, while ten lines are devoted to one of Gen. BUTLER's brutal orders. In fine, whatever favors the Union is mentioned in as few words as possible, while the unfavorable events are detailed at length, as being the most acceptable and only interesting part of the dispatch. Then, to make matters worse, the Secessionist prints caution the public against these dispatches, which are made up in the North, because, they say, affairs must be in a worse condition than they represent them. It is more particularly the lengthy dispatches, made up in Washington and New-York, for the agencies, REUTER of London and HAVAS of Paris, of which we complain. Never was there so glorious a cause so illy defended by its friends. For example, when news is sent from New-Orleans to New-York, that "Gen. BUTLER continues to govern the city with the usual *vigor* and conciliation," a dispatch is forwarded here that "Gen. BUTLER continues to govern New-Orleans with the usual *rigor*"—without any hint at his conciliatory measures. And again, the public are totally ignorant of the fact that the order in regard to the ladies of New-Orleans only menaced those persons with the execution of a municipal law already existing. By a direct application, one of the Paris dailies is going to correct this statement in this evening's issue, but the correction comes so late that it will be difficult to neutralize the harm done, and Gen. BUTLER will go down to French posterity as a monster and a tyrant, and the Government which protects him as being no better than he is.

The *Charavari*, which finds almost daily some text against the South and the defenders of Slavery, on which to exercise its wit, to-day attacks the North for making a public exhibition of the brave sailors who defended the *Congress* and *Cumberland* against the *Merrimac*.

I have heard it suggested here, as one of the possible, if not probable, solutions of the Mexican difficulty, that after the French were installed in the capital, they would accept the mediation of the United States in the shape of a recommendation of Gen. SANTA ANNA as Dictator.

MALAKOFF.

OUR AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

GEN. BUTLER'S PROCLAMATION IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS—MEDIATION.

In the House of Lords, on the 13th inst., the Earl of Carnavon said: I wish to put a question to the noble Earl, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs in reference to the proclamation said to have been issued by Gen. BUTLER, the commander of the Federal forces at New-Orleans. That proclamation states that any woman who shall by word, look or gesture, insult any officer or soldier, shall be treated as a woman of the town and dealt with accordingly. I will not insult the House by commenting upon such a proclamation as this, but it must be perfectly obvious to your Lordships that one of two things must be meant. Either it is intended as a reality or a menace. If it was a menace it was one of the grossest, most brutal, and most unmanly insults to every woman in New-Orleans, since it was notorious that there was not a woman in the city who was not devoted to the Confederate cause. On the other hand, if the proclamation be intended to have a practical effect, I beg your Lordships to observe that, by the terms in which it is couched, it gives more unlimited powers to the Federal soldiers than have ever been given to any soldiers upon the earth. The proclamation is absolutely without precedent. We have heard of towns taken by storm, and subjected to all the violence of the troops who have taken them, but that such a proclamation as this should be issued in a large and prosperous commercial town which has capitulated, and of which they have been for some time in peaceful occupation, has never before come to my knowledge. I will do the Northern States the justice to say that I do not believe they are in any sense identified with this proclamation of Gen. BUTLER's, and I trust that they will repudiate it. If, however, this is to be the principle upon which the war in America is to be carried on, it will be a war of extermination. The question I wish to ask is, whether Her Majesty's Government have received any information as to the authenticity of this proclamation. I wish also to put another question to the noble Lord. There has been for some days a report current of the proposal made by the Government of France to Her Majesty's Government for concerting jointly terms of mediation between the belligerents in this war. It is quite obvious that the value of any such mediation must depend on the terms in which it is concerted, on its general character, and on the spirit in which it is received. But assuming that the mediation is such as is consistent with our self-respect and with the material interests of this country, I trust that Her Majesty's Government will give the propositions their most earnest and most favorable consideration.

Earl RUSSELL—The only information which I have received upon this subject is contained in a dispatch from Lord LYONS, in which he incloses a newspaper containing the proclamation in question, and after alluding to its purport, he said that they might infer that it was authentic. I have, however, no information whatever to give the House with respect to any action or any expression of disapproval or approval by the American Government. Lord LYONS does not appear to have raised any question with the American Government on the subject, nor has there been any public act approving of the proclamation. Neither do I find that the United States Minister in this city has received any dispatch with reference to this proclamation. For my own part, I trust that the American Government will lose no time in disavowing it, if it has not already refused to sanction it. It is of great importance to the character of the American Government that it should do so at once; and, in fact, it is of importance to the whole world, that the usages of war should not be aggravated by proclamations of this character. War, of itself, is quite horrible enough, and surely it is unnecessary to add to its horrors by such proclamations; and this is a grave offence, not only against this particular population subject to hostilities, but to mankind in general, whose interest it is that the usages of war shall be less rigorous and cruel. [Hear.] With respect to this proclamation, I have been told that the words which the noble Earl has read to the House are susceptible of some explanation. Those words were to the effect that if any woman shall show contempt of any soldier or officer of the Federal States she shall be liable to be treated as a woman of the town plying her vocation. *I have been told that the meaning of those words is that there being in New-Orleans a local regulation that women of the town creating a disturbance in the streets shall be liable to be sent to prison, all women who shall treat the American officers and soldiers with contumely in the public streets shall be held to be women guilty of a disturbance in the town, and be sent to prison.* I cannot answer for that interpretation being the correct one, and I quite agree with the noble Earl that even if the proclamation is not intended to be put into force, it is likely to give to the soldiery a license which may lead to great brutalities, and, therefore, I must say that I can discover no real defence for the issue of such a proclamation as this. [Cheers.] I, therefore, most sincerely hope that the United States Government will at once disavow it, and not only that, but express their marked disapproval of it. [Hear, hear.] With reference to the next question which the noble Earl has put to me, namely, whether a report, which has obtained currency, that the Governments of France and England intend to offer their mediation between the Northern and Southern States is true, all I can say is that, inasmuch as the spreading of these rumors may do a great deal of mischief, I am glad the noble Earl has given me the opportunity of informing the House that no proposals of the kind have been made either on the part of Her Majesty's Government to the Government of France or from the French Government to ours. The French Ambassador in London has received no instructions from his Government on the subject, and there certainly has been no communication upon the part of Her Majesty's Government to the French Government. Without giving any opinion as to the propriety some time or other of offering the good offices of Her Majesty's Government to mediate in the matter, I certainly should deem the present a most inopportune time for such attempt at mediation. No good could come of it at all in the present state of the war; and in the embittered state of feeling on both sides such an offer would be unattended with good result now, and might prevent it from being subsequently obtained in case it should be deemed desirable to attempt such mediation. [Hear, hear.] *There was certainly no intention on the part of Her Majesty's Government to interfere at the present moment.*

THE PROCLAMATION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons, on the 13th inst., Sir J. WALSH, in rising to call the attention of the House to the recent order issued by Gen. BUTLER menacing the women of New-Orleans with the most degrading treatment, and by which any lady of that city who, by word, gesture or movement, shows contempt for a soldier of the United States, was to be held liable to be treated as a woman of the town plying her avocation, said that when he first saw the proclamation it did appear to him absolutely incredible that a General Officer filling so high a position in the United States Army as Gen. BUTLER should have issued an order which must inflict so much obloquy and disgrace upon his name, but it had been since confirmed, and had, as appeared from the New-York correspondents of the papers, been so general a topic of conversation in that city, and excited so much attention that incredulity had given way to astonishment and disgust. He regretted to see also that, up to the time when the last mails left America, there was no report of any formal repudiation of the proclamation by the United States Government, nor of censures and condemnation of its author. Although, however, no such repudiation had been signified, he could not but hope that the reply of the honorable gentleman, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, would remove that deep and indignant feeling that had been created among all classes of Englishmen by the publication of a proclamation which was utterly repugnant to the spirit of the Nineteenth century and the whole of the usages of civilized warfare. In the few observations which he wished to make in introducing the question, he should carefully abstain from raising any question as to the merit of that great contest which was now raging on the other side of the Atlantic. We had hitherto maintained an impartial and strict neutrality, and we had also maintained a wise and prudent reserve; but while refraining from saying a word upon the merits of the civil war, he could not help observing that it appeared from the testimony of all travelers, confirmed by both official and semi-official reports, that wherever the Northern army had penetrated into the South, it had been universally received as an army of invaders, or foreign foes, and there had not been the slightest evidence of the existence of any party, indeed by scarcely any individual, who did not look upon the soldiers of the Northern States with the most determined hostility. That would appear to be the universal feeling throughout the South, and the men, rightly or wrongly, identified their cause with the sacred names of independence, liberty and love of country. [Cheers.] Was it, therefore, not natural that wherever large populations in the South were centred together, the women should partake of the feelings of their husbands, their brothers, their sons, and their lovers? [Hear, hear.] It is, indeed, inevitable, not only that they should partake of those feelings, but that they should express them with vehemence and excitability, which was part of their nature. Such feelings were not only natural, but most praiseworthy; and we, who looked upon the progress of this struggle with less bitterness than those actually engaged in it, and could afford to award merit to both sides, where it was due, must feel that our sympathies were with those women who identified themselves with those who, nearest and dearest to them, were daily risking their lives in that great struggle, and in what they considered a most sacred cause. He should have hoped that in a civilized country officers and soldiers would have proved themselves men of honor, and would have entertained those sentiments of gallantry which distinguished their profession. [Cheers.] He should have hoped that for them to insult women was impossible—above all, when they considered those women were their own countrywomen. [Cheers.] What was the state of the circumstances? New-Orleans had been conquered, and the arms of the Northern States had been successful in establishing a military occupation of that great city. It was to be anticipated that that conquest would lead to a feeling of bitter animosity against their successful conquerors. Such a feeling being inevitable, one would have expected the conquerors to have exercised a generous forbearance, instead of which they had issued this most monstrous proclamation, which would disgrace forever the name of the officer who had issued it, and would disgrace the Government of the United States if it was not immediately repudiated. [Cheers.] The words of the order were "that inasmuch as the officers and men have been subjected to repeated insults from women calling themselves ladies, in return for the most scrupulous non-interference on our part, it is ordered that when any female, by word, gesture or movement, shall show contempt to any officer or soldier of the United States, she shall be held and regarded as a woman of the town, plying her vocation." What did that mean? Was it (by the most merciful construction of the words) that there were certain legal penalties which in all countries were applicable to disorderly women, and that they should be sent to the House of Correction? Were the ladies of New-Orleans, because they might happen, by some gesture, by some movement, by something which some soldier or some officer of his own free will chose to interpret as an insult, to be liable to be dragged off to a common jail, and to be subjected to the most degrading associations, with the lowest and vilest of their sex? That in itself would be more intolerable tyranny than any civilized country in our day had been subjected to. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] But there was another interpretation which he could not refrain from alluding to, though it was an interpretation so horrible that he could scarcely conceive that a human being, with a mind not that of a demon, could possibly have intended it should be. [Hear, hear.] He would not allude further to that than to say that it was a most singular and ambiguous way of threatening confinement in a gaol to say that ladies should be like common women of the town plying their vocation. He was quite sure that in every country in Europe, wherever this proclamation became known, public opinion would brand its author with disgrace, and there would be one burst of indignation. Public opinion was said to be the ruling power in most civilized countries, and if it had any power over a rampant democracy, he was sure that it would unite in condemning this most heinous proclamation. [Hear, hear.] He was well aware that the Government might say that to take any step in this matter would be an interference with the principles of non-intervention, and that by mixing ourselves up with a foreign struggle, would only lead us into difficulties and complications. He would not listen, and he hoped the House would not listen to such timid, such mean counsels. We had interfered, and interfered effectually, on former occasions. He reminded the House that some years ago a civil war raged in the north of Spain, which was characterized by acts of bloodshed and barbarous cruelty on one side and the other, and men were shot in cold blood. On that occasion the British Government were induced to interfere, and they interfered with success. [Hear, hear.] The noble lord, during his long connection with the Foreign Office, had been constantly interfering in the shape of remonstrance and advice, and he might quote many passages of excellent advice given by him. Only the other day the noble Earl at the head of the Foreign Office sent a remonstrance to this very American Government, for what certainly, in our eyes, was an act against the interests of humanity—namely, for blocking up Charleston harbor by sinking vessels laden with stones. If that was an occasion for us to interfere, surely this was one, which called far more imperatively for the interposition of the voice of Europe, because the issue of such a proclamation of this nature tended to degrade civilization itself, and to throw us back to the barbarism and cruelty of Asiatic potentates like NANA SAIB. It would be most unjust, without further information, to impute to the United States Government that they concurred in this proceeding. If, however, there was any hesitation and delay on the part of the United States Government in at once repudiating this proclamation and censuring its author, he hoped that Her Majesty's Government would consider it necessary to make a most earnest remonstrance to the United States, and to point out to them the necessity of vindicating their national honor. [Hear, hear, and cheers.]

Mr. GREGORY was not surprised that more than one member without concert should have put motions on the paper on this subject. There were not wanting numerous precedents to show that where great acts of inhumanity had taken place the House of Commons would take cognizance of them and the British Government would remonstrate. He deprecated as much as any one interfering in foreign affairs, and he also deprecated the practice of some honorable members of ransacking the papers with a view of putting questions in the House which could do no earthly good while they embittered foreign nations against us; but on the present occasion where a proclamation repugnant to decency, civilization, and humanity, had been put in force against people endeared to us by every tie of blood, language and religion, it was the duty of this Government to remonstrate. [Cheers.] He could not think without horror upon the second interpretation of the proclamation, which threatened to hand over the ladies of New-Orleans to the scum and rowdery of New-York; and he considered that they were more than justified in putting that horrible interpretation upon it, *because he was informed by persons who were well acquainted with New-Orleans, that there was no punishment inflicted upon the unfortunate women of the town.* Putting the most merciful construction upon the proclamation, what did it mean? That ladies were to be sent to the calaboose or town jail, where all the drunken negroes and negresses were sent, together with thieves, the dissolute and bad characters of every description. Such a punishment was truly horrible to contemplate. He recollected being at New-Orleans not more than two years and a half ago, and he should not readily forget the kindness he received—the warm and hearty welcome—the grace and gentleness of the New-Orleans ladies [Cheers.] A letter had since reached him, written by a young lady whom he had known a few years ago, in which the writer said: "I am afraid when you see us again our whole nature will be changed. We have been so outraged that you will no longer find us timid women." [Laughter.] He thought that too piteous to be laughed at. [Hear, hear.] Indeed, it was sad enough for tears. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] He asked the Prime Minister of England if he was prepared to do what he (Mr. GREGORY) was convinced the ruler of brave and chivalrous France would do, if he had not done it already—namely: protest in the name of humanity against the greatest outrage which had been perpetrated against decency in this age in which we live. [Cheers.]

Lord PALMERSTON—Appealed to as I have been by my honorable friend, I am quite prepared to say that I think no man could have read that proclamation of which notice has been taken, without feelings of the deepest indignation. [Loud cheers.] It is a proclamation to which I do not hesitate to attach the epithet of infamous. [Renewed cheering.] Sir, an Englishman must blush to think that in our age such an act has been committed by a man belonging to the Anglo-Saxon race. If it had sprung from some barbarous race, that was not within the pale of civilization, one might have regretted it, but one might not have been surprised, but that such an order should have been issued by a soldier, by a man who had raised himself to the rank of General, is a matter undoubtedly not less of astonishment than of pain. [Hear, hear.] I cannot bring myself to believe that the Government of the United States will not deal with this matter of its own accord by stamping the issue of this proclamation with its censure and indignation. [Cheers.] We received yesterday a dispatch from Lord LYONS, communicating from an American newspaper that paragraph which has been read from the general order of Gen. BUTLER, commenting upon and giving the text of the order of Gen. BUTLER; and, of course, there can be no objection to produce that dispatch. With regard to the course which Her Majesty's Government may upon consideration take on the subject, the House, I trust, will allow me to say that that must be a matter of reflection; but I may say that I am quite persuaded that there is not a man in England who will not share the feelings which have been so well expressed by the honorable baronet and my honorable friend. [Loud cheers.]

THE QUESTION OF MEDIATION.

THE DECISION OF THE CABINET APPROVED.

From the London Times.

With the decision of the Cabinet there will be no disposition to quarrel. An offer of mediation at the present time can amount only to an expression of opinion on the probable issue of the war. As we have before said, there is not the smallest chance that it would be accepted by the Federals, who, flushed with their successes in Tennessee and Louisiana, and proud of their vast levies and buoyant currency, still look upon the conquest of the South as merely the work of a month or two. The endurance, the courage, and the bitter animosity of their enemy are facts which only a few among them are beginning to appreciate. We may, then, look on an angry refusal from the Washington Government and an outburst of denunciation from the Northern public generally, as certain to follow any advice of ours. The readiness of England to take advantage of their troubles, and her baseness in drawing France with her into an interference with American affairs, would be the theme of every tongue and pen in the United States. Something would, indeed, be gained by such a course, inasmuch as we should place on record our willingness to join in preventing the further shedding of blood. But, considering the jealousy of our every action which prevails through the States, it is, perhaps, better that England should not take the initiative even in tendering good offices. If the Emperor of the French thinks the moment opportune for telling the Northern people that in his opinion the subjugation of several millions of their own race is an enterprise beyond their strength, and that the attempt is causing intolerable suffering to Europe, he is at perfect liberty to do so, and Englishmen will be glad to see good advice offered by a personage who is far more likely to be listened to than any of our statesmen. We should desire nothing better than that NAPOLEON or the Czar, who are two most popular Sovereigns across the Atlantic, should, either separately or conjointly, press on the Americans the counsels which would be indignantly rejected if offered by us. European mediation had better begin on the Continent. All that we can say now has already been said by our politicians and by the Press. The speeches of two or three Cabinet Ministers and the well-known opinions of almost every man of note in either House are equivalent to anything that the French Emperor can disclose to the Americans by a formal offer of mediation. The North knows well the opinions of this country, and, without further official communication, will feel assured that we give a tacit assent to any recommendations which other Powers may make in the interests of peace.

Without, therefore, pretending to divine the secrets of the French Emperor, or to say in what form and when his opinions will be expressed, *we may admit that this country must allow him to take the lead.* There exists so general a desire in Europe to bring this war to an end, and it is now so clear that the Union can only be restored in name, and by coercing a determined and unanimous people by military force, that every day will increase the number of Continental politicians who think as we do. Lord RUSSELL, who confines himself to deprecating mediation at the present time, and who alludes to the probability of some future action of the kind, *will probably find the way to the reëstablishment of peace smoothed by the beneficent counsels of our neighbors.* The time may come when this country may be able to offer its assistance to settle the dispute without fear of misrepresentations or repulse.

ENGLAND WILL SUSTAIN FRANCE.

From the Manchester Guardian.

That the Northern Government, by the palpable extravagance of its ambition, or its offences against foreign nations, may overtask the extreme forbearance with which it has hitherto been treated, is the best hope that remains for both sections of America, and for those extensive districts of the world which suffer by their contention. We say this without changing our opinion that the time for England to interfere has not yet come, if indeed it ever will, and without attaching importance to the statement of a French newspaper that negotiations for a joint mediatory proposal are about to be opened in London. It is useless to disguise from ourselves that "mediation" now can be nothing but a euphemistic phrase for interposition to prevent the Federal Government from pursuing a plan of conquest equally unjustifiable and hopeless. We do not think that a necessity for such action, out of regard either to humanity or our own material interests, has yet arisen. There are many objections to the scheme of the joint mediation which appears to be on the *tapis*. Our hands are not so free in this matter as those of the French Government, whose relations with America are not embarrassed either by ties of relationship or by recollections of recent rivalry. But the Emperor NAPOLEON has gratified the taste of his subjects for foreign influence in many worse directions than that which he is now again represented to be thinking of; *and he will have our active sympathy and approval in any steps he may take for the simple reason of putting a stop to the most crying scandal which the nineteenth century has witnessed.* For ourselves, we shall rejoice if the struggle can be any way ended without interference on our part.

THE UNITED STATES WILL SUBMIT TO INTERVENTION.

Mr. BERESFORD HOPE, M. P., writes to the London *Times* in favor of intervention. The closing paragraph of his letter is as follows:

"It has been a somewhat hard trial to proud and free England to stifle her natural feeling, and in stifling them to see her children starve, out of deference to the unreasoning petulance of a nation sprung from herself, which has systematically been meeting our greatest sacrifices with vituperative ingratitude. But we made those sacrifices, and we surrender our cherished national pride from love of peace and a keen sensitiveness of honor. There is a point, however, in the intercourse of nations, where the love of peace degenerates into poltroonery, and sensitive feeling of honor into self-injurious scrupulosity. I do not at all say that we have reached that point; but a little more delay may bring us into dangerous proximity to it. Duty and policy alike combine to show to England and to France the safest and the noblest way. Tens of thousands here are pining to see the day which shall dawn upon the first great step toward allaying the frightful passions of the combatants, restoring peace to a continent, and giving free course to the indications of nature and of Providence. *Of course—we all know it, and you have stated it well—the North will receive the proposal with an outburst of well-affected indignation. So it treated the demand to give up the Southern Commissioners, and yet they were surrendered. What took place in December, 1861, may easily be repeated in the Summer of 1862.* At all events, the trial should be made, or Europe, by its silence, will be drifting into complicity with the horrors of the war. Why, then, do people hesitate to speak out, when they have so thoroughly made up their minds? A little pressure from without is all that is needed, and then I believe that the Government would not be chary in taking a course which they must know to be just and feel to be popular.

WHY ENGLAND SHOULD NOT INTERVENE.

From the London Star.

What have the Northerners been battling for at all? To prevent the dismemberment of their Union, and to stay the growth and spread of Slavery. In order to assent to any plan on which a mediation at this moment could be founded, the North must resign both these objects. Suppose they consent to have their Union severed, how is the severance to be made? Are States already conquered to be handed over to the Southern Confederacy simply because they had to be conquered? How is the sovereignty of the Mississippi to be settled? Surely, when Northern statesmen entered upon the war, they might have made terms of peace at once if they would only consent to let the South secede and mark out her own dominions. Every consideration which any French or British politician can now suggest must have been fully present to the minds of the Northern Government when they entered upon this struggle. They must have fully appreciated their difficulties and clearly recognized their objects. Is this the time, when the difficulties have been nearly surmounted, to invite them to surrender the objects? Nor must we forget in such a case our own national dignity and interests. *It is but too probable that even a mere offer of mediation upon our part would just now be received by both combatants as something like an insult.* We must take care how we give advice which may seem as if it were thrust in to save Slavery from its impending doom. *We must take care not to leave it to be told hereafter that when the most accursed enemy of civilization was driven to the death-struggle, England interposed and procured a reprieve for it.* Every future difficulty, every quarrel which might spring out of the prolongation of the slave system, would inevitably be laid to the account of England's injudicious—who shall say that it might not be termed perfidious?—intervention. In the interests of peace we might brave all this and more, but just now peace is no tto be procured by any proffered service of ours.

—A correspondent writes: "It is well known that Mr. Geo. Peabody has pocketed a half million of dollars the past year in buying up American stocks and bonds in London, and selling them in New-York. A few months since, an American, who had some knowledge of his operations, said to him, 'Why do you not buy United States Securities?' The reply was, '*Not one dollar of my money shall ever aid in carrying on that unholy war.*' Now, no one will pretend to deny Mr. Peabody's right to dispose of his money in his own way; but let every American remember that in his country's great affliction, this man cast the same taunts in her teeth as her bitterest enemies."

AFFAIRS IN MEMPHIS.

An Important Order by the Provost Marshal—Col. Fitch's Course—Col. Slack's Rule—A Presentation of a Union Flag by the Ladies—Gen. Wallace's Arrival.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEMPHIS, Friday, June 20, 1862.

The Provost Marshal has just issued the following order:

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL,
MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 17, 1862.

For the purpose of better preserving the peace and good order of the city of Memphis, the following orders are announced for the information of all parties concerned; and it is made the duty of the Provost Guard to see that they are obeyed:

1. The guard stationed in various parts of the City will use the utmost vigilance to discover the parties who are in the habit of selling intoxicating liquors, in defiance of orders. Persons found guilty of a violation of the order relating to the sale of liquors will be at once arrested, his liquors confiscated, his place of business closed, and the offenders reported to headquarters, and punished to the extent of military authority. This order applies on steamboats as well as in the city.

2. The practice too often indulged in by evil-disposed persons of insulting and using violence toward loyal citizens will no longer be tolerated under any circumstances. Union citizens who have placed the American flag over their houses will be protected in this manifestation of their loyalty to the Government; and hereafter the Provost Guard are instructed to shoot down any one who may attempt to remove the flag or molest the owner or his premises.

3. No citizen, except the police force of the city, will hereafter be allowed to carry any firearms or other weapons, and when so found they will be promptly arrested and placed in close confinement upon bread and water. The members of the Police are required to report themselves immediately at this office and register their names, stating the number of the ward where they perform police duty.

4. Lewd women are prohibited from conversing with soldiers while on duty; nor will they be allowed to walk the streets after sunset. Any one of the class indicated who shall violate this order will be conveyed across the river, and will not be allowed to return within the limits of the city.

5. Some unknown person, representing himself as "Capt. J. K. LINDSEY, Company K, Forty-third Illinois Volunteers," has committed several depredations by entering private houses and taking private property, giving a receipt for the same, under the pretence that he is acting by authority of the Provost-Marshal. No such officer is in this army. No orders are issued to take private property from the citizens, and on a repetition of these outrages it is hoped the fact will be speedily reported to our office, that justice may be done and the guilty punished.

JOHN H. GOULD,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.
Approved by order. JAMES R. SLACK,
Colonel-Commanding.

This order is excellently well adapted to the exigencies of the time, and was not issued a day too soon. When our troops first arrived here, the citizens of the place were so overwhelmed with surprise and terror at such a totally unexpected event, not knowing what consequences might follow, that even the more evil-disposed among them were cowed, and for a time perfect order and quiet prevailed.

Unfortunately, the first military commandant of the city was, as might have been anticipated from his political precedents, a firm disciple of the "conciliation" policy. His principal study seemed to be, to impress upon the minds of the people here that he deeply regretted the unfortunate circumstances which had compelled the occupation of the city by National troops in opposition to the wishes of the citizens. That he was entirely too liberal-minded to regard rebellion as a crime when it was undertaken in support of Slavery, and to prove the inherent and immeasurable superiority of the Southern "gentleman" over the Northern "mudsill." That if the citizens of Memphis would kindly excuse this liberty he had taken in coming here as a National officer, he would, to the utmost of his ability, abstain from any act which they might consider tyrannous. If any of the people of Memphis preferred to maintain and openly affirm their allegiance to the Jeff. Davis dynasty rather than to the National Government, he considered it their affair, with which he had no call to interfere. His duty was done when he had taken possession of the Post-office and hoisted the Stars and Stripes upon it. All this his actions said, if not directly his words. The unfortunate result of this course of action was soon visible.

A few malignant Secessionists, who, trusting to their obscurity for safety, had ventured to remain after the National occupation of the city, soon discovered that they were not likely to be interfered with in any ordinary manifestation of their feelings. They were not slow to take advantage of the discovery. Soldiers on duty were assailed with obscene and opprobrious epithets and remarks; officers walking the streets heard continual allusions to "Yankee cut-throats" and "Lincoln hirelings," evidently intended for their ears; citizens of the place who, trusting to the presence of the National troops, ventured to express their detestation of the rebellion and their joy at the termination of the reign of terror which had oppressed them were insulted and outraged without stint. Threats were openly made that the National occupation of Memphis would be a brief one; that ere long the invaders would be ignominiously driven back to their homes, and with them all who had dared express sympathy or kindness toward them. Capt. GOULD, the Provost-Marshal, endeavored to put a stop to these manifestations, but, lacking the support of higher authority, found himself unable entirely to do so. National officers and soldiers were fired at in the streets after dark. An officer from one of the gunboats was shot in a house in town by a well-known drunken desperado of the city, apparently for no other reason than that he wore a National uniform. The newspapers of the city continued either openly or tacitly hostile to the National Government.

The *Argus* published, with apparent exultation, the most exaggerated rebel accounts of signal defeats sustained by the Union arms in Eastern Virginia. The *Avalanche* put forth a series of articles asserting that the entire population of Memphis had, to a greater or less extent, sympathised with and assisted the rebellion, and that any attempt by the agents of the Government to interfere with the ruling currency or to compel those who had acknowledgedly and voluntarily fostered the rebellion, to help pay the expenses thus forced upon the country, would raise a storm of indignation in the South which would forever annihilate all hopes of a restoration of the Union.

This was the effect of "conciliation." We had just a sufficiently long trial of it here to test its value when the fortunate arrival of Col. SLACK introduced a different policy.

One of his first acts was the issue of the order, a copy of which I sent you some days ago, prohibiting the use of Confederate money. Instantly there was a howl of indignation throughout rebeldom. The wealthier Secessionists, in whose hands this currency chiefly was, talked indignantly of "tyranny," and threatened "retaliation;" the newspapers whined of "cruelty to the poorer clasees," who in reality held scarcely a dollar of the stuff, and had they possessed hundreds, would have been in no wise benefited by it, as the provision-dealers and market-men had from the first moment of our arrival uniformly refused it.

Of these fictitious representations and the action of the Mayor and Aldermen of the city on the same topic, I have spoken in a previous letter, and the Memphis newspapers have informed you that Col. SLACK appears to have taken the same views of the matter which I then expressed.

Following this order, came that in relation to passports, requiring the oath of allegiance from all persons leaving the city or shipping goods from hence. This was another "outrage" to the rebels. It was a terrible thing that those who had been engaged in infamous and unscrupulous attempts to overthrow the Government and the country should no longer be permitted to pass at will through our lines, bearing to the enemy information of our exact strength and position, and so far as possible of the plans of our military authorities; or to replenish their exhausted coffers by trade, that they might again furnish the sinews of war to the rebellion.

Again the newspapers opened their batteries, contrasting the "judicious moderation" of Col. FITCH's policy with the "unnecessary harshness" of Col. SLACK. The rampant Secessionists no longer daring to perpetrate openly their insults on the National soldiery, revenged themselves by redoubled outrages on the Union people of Memphis, and attempted assassinations of patrols and sentinels under cover of darkness. To meet this state of affairs, the foregoing order was issued. It has now been in effect three days, and already its good effect is perceptible. The former frequent reports of firearms at night are no longer heard. Rows and street rencounters are becoming rare. Union citizens of this town and the neighboring country, feeling that at last they are to be protected, are becoming open and outspoken in the expression of their sentiments. Two hundred and thirteen persons yesterday came voluntarily to the Provost-Marshal's office and took the oath of allegiance to the United States.

A public presentation of a flag, from the Union ladies of Memphis to Col. SLACK, took place yesterday morning, on Main-street. The Eleventh Indiana Regiment, formerly Gen. LEW. WALLACE's own, parades nightly in front of the Gayoso House, and its evolutions are uniformly greeted with warm and genuine applause.

No one who has watched the manifestations of popular sentiment in Memphis during the past two weeks, can longer doubt the efficacy, for the suppression of rebellion, of firm and decisive—not harsh—measures, supported by a proper show of ability to support them. It is an undeniable fact, that all well-disposed citizens will sooner or later come to the support of that Government which best protects them in the enjoyment of their individual rights, and maintains peace and good order in the community, however much they may have been induced by passion or prejudice to oppose that Government in the abstract.

Gen. WALLACE has established his headquarters at the Gayoso House, and the late deserted-looking building is now gay with National uniforms, and echoing to the clank of sabres and the jingle of spurs. The Eleventh Indiana Regiment, with one or two others, and a regiment of Illinois Cavalry, are encamped at different points within the city limits. The remainder of his troops are still at their former encampment, a few miles out. Although Gen. WALLACE is by virtue of his rank commander of the military forces here, the command of the town still remains with Col. SLACK.

We have no further particulars in regard to the late battle at Fort St. Charles, and the accident to the *Mound City* than you have probably ere this received by telegraph. The sufferers are mostly on board the hospital boat at this place, and most of those who still survive will probably recover. Capt. KILTY is reported better this morning. The rebel commander, Col. FRY, is still living, but his recovery is doubtful. Great indignation is manifested toward him for his barbarity in allowing his men to shoot the poor wretches who were endeavoring to escape the terrible fate of their comrades in the doomed vessel. Should he recover, it is hardly probable he will be regarded simply as a prisoner of war.

It will probably be an item of interest to many of your readers to mention the departure from this region of Mr. FRANK VIZETELLY, the talented artist of the London *Illustrated News*, whose graphic pictures of striking incidents of the war in the West, have given so many of them their clearest ideas of what war really is.

Mr. VIZETELLY has accompanied the fleet from its first arrival in front of Fort Pillow, until after the capture of Memphis and the destruction of the rebel gunboat fleet, and his sketches of the most remarkable scenes of the campaign ought to be arriving in your City about this time. They will be the most graphic and probably the only truthful pictures of the late important events in this section.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

[OFFICIAL.]

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, June 26, 1862.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President; Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read, Alderman Brady asked permission of the Board to have his name recorded in the negative on the motion to send back to the Mayor his communication in relation to the Volunteer Family Aid Fund, at the last meeting.

Which was granted.

The minutes were then approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Allen—

Petition of property owners in Forty-fifth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues, for water pipes.

Prayer of petitioners granted.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of Baptist Church in Yorkville, for relief from assessment.

Which was referred to the Committee on Assessments.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition for remission of assessment on Church of the Good Shepherd, on Fifty-fourth-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Assessments.

By the same—

Petition of James Clark for remission of an erroneous assessment on property in Washington-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Assessments.

By the President—

Bill of *Saturday Evening Courier*, for advertising for the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

Which was referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That permission be given to John Foley to keep an apple stand in front of the Post-office, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That permission be granted to Samuel Mabbett to continue the use of coal box in front of his premises, Number — Twenty-third-street.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Walsh—

Resolved, A receiving basin and culvert be built at or near the southwest corner of Leonard and Baxter streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Frear—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals and contract for the construction of a pier of the usual dimensions at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, North River.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Alderman Allen—

Resolved, That Forty-third-street, from the Eighth to the Ninth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That Fortieth-street, from the Ninth to the Tenth-avenue, be paved with cobble-stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Smith—

Resolved, That Fifty-second-street, between the Fourth and Fifth avenues, be flagged and reflagged, curbed and guttered, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Croton water mains be laid in Forty-sixth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Frear—

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Thirty-sixth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh-avenues.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Brady moved to take up and consider resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have a fire telegraph placed in the house of Hose Company number thirty-eight; also in house of Hook and Ladder Company number three.

Which was carried.

And the same was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Aldermen Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—17.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen, in adopting resolution that curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalk flagged a space four feet wide through the middle of the same, on both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of adopting ordinance that a sewer, with the necessary basins and culverts, be built in Vestry-street, from Hudson to Greenwich streets, under direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built at the southeast corner of Thirty-second-street and Madison-avenue, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that a Sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-third-street, from a point seventy feet east of the First-avenue to the East River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, with ordinance therefor.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips presented a report in favor of adopting a resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the slip on the south side of Pier Number Fifty-one, North River, dredged to depth of three feet below low water mark.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of adopting a resolution that the sidewalks in Leonard and Church streets, extending from the southeast corners of the said streets, where out of repair, be regulated and flagged, and the curb and gutter stones set and reset, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of adopting a resolution that Broadway, from Twenty-fourth-street to Thirty-second-street; also, Broadway, from Thirty-fifth-street to Forty-second-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Board, the property owners to pay one-half the expense thereof, and the City to pay the remaining half, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The following message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning resolution and ordinance establishing the St. Joseph's Hospital:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I return, without my approval, the "ordinance to provide for the relief of sick and wounded, and the burial of deceased soldiers, enlisted from the City of New-York," together with the report and resolutions which accompany it.

I object to this ordinance because it directly violates an explicit provision of the City Charter, in the absence of any emergency demanding it. It proposes, in the face of the prohibition contained in the thirty-third section of that instrument, to borrow eighty thousand dollars ($80,000) on the credit of the Corporation, to be used in founding and supporting a hospital for sick and wounded soldiers, to be called the St. Joseph's Hospital, in the building situated near the northern boundary of the Central Park, formerly known as the Academy of Mount St. Vincent. Maintaining hospitals and providing appropriate attendance for our sick and wounded soldiers, is unquestionably an imperative duty, but it is not one that comes within the province of the municipal authorities. It is a duty that properly belongs to the military departments of the Federal and State governments. This duty these [illegible] and with the powerful [illegible] forming it in a manner highly creditable to our country. There is, therefore, no pressing necessity presented in this case like that of the urgent wants of the families of volunteers, to justify us in disregarding the explicit injunctions of the charter. The duty of providing for the latter rests solely with us, while the obligation to provide for the wants of disabled volunteers devolves with equal directness on the Federal Government. They are in the service and pay of that Government, and subject to all the rules and regulations of the army, until they are finally discharged.

Indeed it is not certain that we should obtain patients for this hospital if established, for the military authorities are conscious of their responsibilities in this matter, and so essential to discipline is the enforcement of the army regulations, that they have given directions, I understand, that disabled soldiers shall only be sent to hospitals under their control.

Again, it is officially anounced that the State military authorities stand ready to occupy this building, and maintain it as a military hospital at their own expense, asking only that the rooms might be put in a proper condition for occupancy, which can be done at a trifling expense. This fact proves not merely the absence of any public exigency to justify an illegal act like this, but also that the measure would be impolitic if no legal restriction existed; for no one can doubt that the military authorities of the State and Nation, who are familiar with the duty of providing for sick and wounded soldiers, are much better qualified for that task than the corporate authorities of this City. Besides, why incur this expense, when those whose province it is to perform the duty, avow their readiness to assume it?

This City has done, and will continue to do, its full share in contributing to the sinews of the present war; but our taxes are already too burdensome to justify us in incurring liabilities which properly belong to others. It seems to me we shall best perform our duty in this matter by putting the building in a proper condition for occupancy as a hospital, and permit the military authorities of the State, who are in fact a part of those of the United States, to take charge of and support it. In addition to this, I think we should come forward, when the occasion seems to demand it, as we did a short time ago, in aid of the Receiving Hospital in the Park, and join our benevolent citizens in contributing means to procure for the patients such delicacies and comforts as they may need beyond the supplies usually furnished in military hospitals. We should thus, I believe, better promote the interests both of the soldier and the community, than by assuming the duty of maintaining and controlling the management of a hospital, as proposed by this ordinance.

While returning the resolutions because of their necessary connection with the ordinance, I deem it proper to say that I cheerfully join in the high appreciation therein expressed, of the commendable action in this matter of the Sisters of Charity and the Commissioners of the Central Park, and of the distinguished character, ability and benevolence of the gentlemen who patriotically tendered their services as the Medical Board referred to in the ordinance.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

While the same was being read,

Alderman Brady moved that the further reading be suspended and the paper take the usual course, viz.: be laid on the table for ten days, printed in full in the minutes, and published in all the papers employed by the Corporation.

Which was carried.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Aldeman Farley—

Whereas, The Mayor of this City has seen fit to veto the resolutions adopted by the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen respectively, establishing in the Central Park a hospital for wounded and invalid soldiers, of which the Sisters of Charity had assented to assume the control and management; and

Whereas, Hundreds of wounded, sick and disabled soldiers are weekly arriving in this City to whom the experience and tender care of the Christian ladies (whose reputation as nurses throughout the civilized world is unrivaled) would be a consolation and service; and

Whereas, The sole object of the above resolutions was to provide a commodious building, in a healthy part of the City, where the ill and wounded soldiers could receive the attention and nursing of the estimable ladies, the Sisters of Charity, which object, so far as the City authorities are concerned, is frustrated by said veto; and

Whereas, The Board of Aldermen is anxious that this object should still be attained; Therefore,

Resolved, That this Board recommend to the Commissioners of Central Park to put the building which had been selected for such hospital at the service of the authorities of the State, to be used as a hospital under the charge and management of the Sisters of Charity; and be it further

Resolved, That if the State authorities should accept of the building and have not funds at command or appropriated for the purpose of paying the expenses of a hospital, then that this Board pledges itself to appropriate and furnish such amount as may be necessary to defray such expenses.

Alderman Farley moved that said preamble and resolutions be adopted.

Alderman Genet raised the point of order that the preamble and resolutions could not be entertained at the present time, being the subject matter contained in the veto message from His Honor the Mayor, received this evening.

The President decided the point of order to be well taken.

Alderman Farley appealed from such decision of the Chair.

The Chair stated the question to be, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as a judgment of the Board?"

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Genet—13.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Froment and Farley—3.

Alderman Walsh moved that the said preamble and resolutions be laid over.

Which was carried

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution from the Board of Councilmen, to repair the carriage-way on Sixty first-street, between Second and Third avenues

Which was concurred in, on a division, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, the President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley and Genet—15.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Aldermen Brady moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Brady, Chipp, Dayton and Frear—5.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley and Genet—11.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Assessments from Board of Councilmen, directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of Frederick Haison, to enable him to pay an assessment.

(By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller, with power.)

Alderman Dayton moved to refer to the Committee on Assessments.

Which was lost on a division, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Chipp, Dayton and Frear—7.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—10.

The report was then concurred in, on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—15.

Negative—Aldermen Brady and Dayton—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution to reimburse John H. Ellis for an excess of inspection fees in the work of regulating, grading, &c., of Fifty-sixth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for the sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000) in favor of the charitable fund of the New-York Fire Department, and charge the same to the account of donations.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, the President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—17.

Report of Committee on Finance Department, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John C. Hooker, Foreman of Company Number Eight, for the sum of nine hundred and seventy-five dollars, for interest at seven per cent per annum for two years and six months, from the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, to December thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, on the cost of steam fire-engine and tender purchased by said Company for the sum of five thousand six hundred dollars; and that he be further directed to draw his warrant semi-annually in favor of said Foreman, for the interest due and payable on the said five thousand six hundred dollars, expended for the purchase of said engine and tender, and take his receipt therefor.

Which was recommitted to the Committee.

Report of Committee on Ordinances with resolution, that the Spring-street line of omnibusses be exempted from paying the usual license fee for the privilege of running the said omnibusses, from the first Monday in July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, until the first Monday in July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—16.

Report of the Committee on Fire Department, recommending the adoption of a resolution to build a new carriage for the use of Hose Company number twelve, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, the President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, and Genet—14.

Resolution from the Board of Councilmen directing the Street Commissioner to repair the truck of Hook and Ladder Company Number Fifteen, at an expense not to exceed the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty dollars.

Which was concurred in on a division by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, the President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Jeremiah, Frear, Allen, Ottiwell, and Genet—12.

Negative—Alderman Dayton—1.

Resolution from the Board of Councilmen, in favor of appointing a Committee to make arrangements to celebrate the Fourth of July, and appropriating the sum of Eight Thousand dollars.

Which was lost for want of the required number of votes designated by the charter of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, as follows;

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—9.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Brady, Chipp, Dayton, Frear, Boole, Froment, Genet—8.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Alderman Farley moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon The President declared the Board adjourned until Monday, thirtieth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, June 26, 1862—5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—20.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Remonstrance of Isabella Weyman against the proposed opening of [illegible]-street, between the Eighth-avenue and Hudson River.

Which was referred to Committee on Street Openings.

By Councilman Gross—

Petition of the Trustees of the German Roman Catholic Saint Nicholas Church of the City of New-York, for a donation sufficient to pay an assessment on their Church property.

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

By Councilman Barney—

Petition of the Northeastern Dispensary for an appropriation.

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

By Councilman Barney—

Petition of Samuel Burhans and others in relation to the widening of Vestry-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Long—

Petition of Stephen Van Nostrand, to surrender his lease of a portion of Mount Morris-square, upon being paid a reasonable sum for his improvements erected on the leasehold premises.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hogan—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid across Whitehall-street, opposite Number Thirty-four and a half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Hogan—

Resolved, That permission be, and is hereby, granted to Thomas Cornwall to erect a watering-trough in front of his premises, Number Twenty Burling-slip.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for the erection of a house for the use of Hose Company Number Fifty-one, said house to be built on the lot of ground owned by the City, and situated on the north side of Fifty-first-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

Which was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have Pier No. Twenty-nine, East River, repaired forthwith, the same being in a dangerous condition.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Councilman Jones—

Resolved, That a sewer be built in White-street, between Broadway and Elm-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That Essex-street, from Division-street to Houston-street, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Ross—

Resolved, That the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company be, and they are hereby, directed to have the rails laid in said avenue up to Eighty-second-street, or as far as it is graded, and the cars to run up as soon as possible.

Which was referred to Committee on Railroads.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Francis Heness to fill in the sidewalk and part of the street in front of his premises in Sixty-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, the same to be done within three months from the date of the passage of this resolution.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to hackney coaches now standing on the two entrances of the Central Park, Fifty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue, Fifty-ninth-street and Sixth-avenue, to have privilege to stand there on Sunday, the same being a great accommodation to the public at large, many people being obliged to walk eight or ten miles through the heat of the sun for the want of a cheap conveyance.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Long—

Resolved, That curb and gutter stones be set and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, in Ninety-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the building of a house for the use of Hose Company Number Thirty-seven, on the lot lately purchased for the said Company by the Comptroller.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Barney moved to take up and consider General Order number two hundred and twenty-three, being a preamble of Board of Aldermen, reciting that our distinguished fellow-citizen, Thurlow Weed, has for the last six months been engaged in England and France enlightening public opinion there in regard to the rebellion, with resolution that the freedom of the City be extended to him, and that the Committee on National Affairs be instructed to take such steps as may be proper to extend to him the hospitalities of the City on his arrival here, and extend to him a public reception.

(In Board of Aldermen, June five, received from His Honor the Mayor, with his objections thereto; June sixteen, taken up and adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members having voted in favor thereof.)

Which was carried.

Councilman Barney moved a concurrence with the Board of Aldermen in their action, passing said preamble and resolutions, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Miller, Hazelton, Gedney, Keech, Stevenson, The President, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Orton, Ross—2.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Public Health in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots in Broadway, from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth-street, be fenced in on both sides; also, vacant lots in Forty-fourth-street and Forty-fifth-street, from the Sixth-avenue to Broadway, where not already fenced, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in favor of adopting ordinance that the sunken lot on the south side of Thirty-sixth-street, between Third and Lexington-avenues be filled with good and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots Numbers One thousand three hundred and fifty-two and One thousand three hundred and fifty-four Broadway, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen, in adopting ordinance that the vacant lots on the north side of One hundred and twenty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues, be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the southeast corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting ordinance that the vacant lots in Sixth-avenue, fifty feet from Forty-first-street, west side, be fenced in, and the sidewalk flagged four feet wide; also, set curb and gutter stones in Ninth avenue, from Fifty-fourth to Sixty-fourth streets, and flag the sidewalk a space four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to fill in sunken lots in Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, forthwith, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the block bounded by Broadway, Ninth-avenue, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, and those on the block bounded by Broadway, Ninth-avenue, Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots in Sixth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first-streets; also the vacant lots in Fiftieth-street, on both sides, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway, be paved where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the southeast corner of Dover and Pearl streets, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the north side of Forty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen, in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause all the necessary repairs to the pier foot of Thirtieth-street, N. R., to be made forthwith.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks on the east side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, be flagged a space four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen, in adopting resolution that a cross-walk be laid at the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway, to the entrance of the Park; also, to lay a cross-walk on West-street, opposite Number Three West-street, to be done under the direction of the Croton Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that a crosswalk be laid along Jackson-square, south side of Jackson-street, to the ferry; also, that one be laid across Jackson-street to the ferry, and one from the ferry to south side of Jackson-square, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalk on the east side of Manhattan-street between Houston and Third streets, be flagged, and the curb and gutter-stones set and reset, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalk opposite Numbers Seventy-one and Seventy-three East Twenty-second-street, be reflagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that Chambers-street, from Chatham-street to James slip, and James-slip, from Cherry-street to East River, be paved with trap-block pavement, and that such parts of the cross or intersecting streets, from Chatham-street to the East River, as may have been effected by the new grade established therefor by ordinance of March Thirteen, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two, be paved with cobble-stones, in accordance with such new grade, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Thirteenth-street from Fifth-avenue to University-place; also University-place from Thirteenth-street to Eleventh-street; also, Eleventh-street from University-place to Broadway, be paved with trap block pavement, the property owners on the line of said work to pay one-half of the cost thereof, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Board, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted therefor.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Assessments in favor of adopting resolutions that the sum of one hundred and thirty-one dollars and eighty-one cents be and the same is hereby donated to the Trustees of the Union Methodist Church in Yorkville, to pay an assessment against their church property, for sewer, in Second-avenue, between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Peter R. Knapp, Collector of Assessments, for the sum of six hundred dollars, being the amount of assessment against the Ladies' Home Missionary Society for the widening of Worth-street, and charge the same to its appropriate account of donations.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to procure and put in order for use immediately, suitable rooms to be occupied by the Northeastern Dispensary, within boundaries to be named by the Trustees thereof, in case they elect to do so, and when such premises are ready for occupancy, the permission heretofore given said Trustees to occupy the building corner Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, shall be considered as repealed, rescinded and annulled; also, that the sum of five hundred dollars be appropriated for the expenses contemplated by the preceding resolution, the same to be charged to the fund heretofore appropriated for donations.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolutions that Thirty-fourth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues, the grade be regulated, curb and gutter stones be set, and sidewalks flagged, a space four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Gross moved that the Committee on Lands and Places be discharged from the further consideration of resolution from the Board of Aldermen that permission be given to James Nesbitt to keep a paper stand on Nassau-street, near the main entrance to the Post office, the same to be eighteen inches in width, and six feet long, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

Councilman Gross moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution be concurred in.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Snyder, Brice, Long—13.

Negative—Councilmen Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President—7.

Councilman Hogan moved that the Committee on Printing and Advertising be discharged from the further consideration of bills of *Evening Post* for advertising Committee notices for the Common Council in eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Which was lost.

Councilman Jones moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of petition of John Coyle, foreman of Hose Company Number Forty-two, to be refunded amount expended by him to introduce gas and croton water in house of Hose Company Number Forty-two.

Which was carried.

In connection therewith Councilman Jones offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Coyle for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, that being the amount expended by him in introducing gas and Croton water into the house of Hose Company Number Forty-two, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee should be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution of the Board of Aldermen, that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the fire telegraph placed in the house of Hook and Ladder Company Number Nine, Number One Hundred and Nineteen East Twenty-eighth-street.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hogan moved to amend same resolution by adding thereto the words, "At an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was carried.

And the resolution as amended was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Orton, Stevenson, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—15.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross—5.

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Fire Department be dismissed from the further consideration of report of Committee on Fire Department of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner cause a telegraph to be built from Jefferson Market bell-tower to house of Engine Company Number Twenty-five.

Councilman Barney moved that said resolution be amended by adding the words, "the expenses thereof not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars."

Councilman Jones moved still further to amend by adding thereto the words, "and the Street Commissioner is hereby directed to place a fire telegraph apparatus in, and connect the wires with all engine houses where necessary."

Councilman Keech moved that the whole matter be re-referred to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was lost.

The President put the question on the amendment offered by Councilman Jones.

Which was lost.

The President put the question on the amendment proposed by Councilman Barney.

Which was carried on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilman Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Stevenson, Snyder, Brice, Long—13.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, the President—6.

And the resolution as amended was adopted.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for a new location for Hose Company Number Forty-nine, within the following boundaries: Liberty, Cedar, Washington and Greenwich streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Law, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be authorized to enter into an agreement with John S. Masterson, who contracted with the Corporation February Twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, to regulate and grade Fifty-seventh-street from Eleventh-avenue to the Hudson River, to stop said work at the point to which it is now completed, provided the said Masterson stipulated in writing to relinquish all claims against the City growing out of the stopping of the work, either for damages, Inspectors' fees, or otherwise, and provided, further, that the Counsel to the Corporation shall give it as his opinion, in making such an agreement with the contractor, the right of the corporrtion to lay and collect an assessment for the work already done against property benefited will not thereby be invalidated.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of M. Schware, President of the Jewish Society, "Arshi Chesed," for the sum of two hundred and sixty-three dollars and sixty-three cents, to be applied by said Mr. Schware in payment of assessment on Cemetery of said Society, in West Forty-fifth-street, known as map Number forty, block Number six, March thirty, on map for sewer in Sixth-avenue, from Forty-fourth to Forty-seventh streets, and charge the amount to the Account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from George Bliss, Colonel Commanding Department of Volunteers, thanking the Common Council for the donation placed at his disposal for the benefit of wounded soldiers.

Which was received and ordered on file.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Stevenson called up for consideration Special Order number forty-nine, being a report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the sum of $2,000 be appropriated to defray the expenses incurred in procuring the necessary surveys and plans for the establishment of a uniform system of drainage for the upper part of the City, being the amount estimated by the Croton Aqueduct Department as the cost of said work; also, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for said amount, on the presentation of proper vouchers that said work has been done in accordance with the plans and specifications proposed by the Croton Aqueduct Department.

(In the Board of Councilmen, May 26, lost for want of a constitutional vote; subsequently reconsidered and postponed; June 12, again lost for want of a constitutional vote, and subsequently reconsidered and postponed.)

Which was again lost for want of a constitutional vote, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, the President, Snyder, Bryce, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Ryan, Gedney, Lent—4.

Councilman Jones moved that such unfavorable vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the same was postponed.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution, that permission be given to Thomas O'Connor to keep a stand in front of Number Sixty-five Cedar-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Assessments, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Mr. Ward for the sum of One hundred and nine dollars and three cents, to enable him to pay an erroneous assessment for sewer in Fifth-avenue, near Forty-second-street, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Assessments, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Peter Cooper, President of the Cooper Union, for the sum of One thousand six dollars and sixty-three cents, to enable him to pay an assessment levied against the Cooper Union for opening the Square in front of said building, and charge the same to the account of donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Assessments with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Sarah L. Vandewater and Thomas J. Marshall, each for the sum of Twenty-seven dollars and Seventy-two cents, to enable them to pay an assessment for sewer in Third-avenue, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, with resolution that the owners of lots situated opposite the piers numbered and described in the City Charts as Fifty-four and Fifty-five, located between Governeur and Jackson Slips, East River, have permission to sink said piers, the same to be done at their own expense under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Resolution that Croton water mains be laid in Fortieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that two gas lamps be placed in front of the Widows' and Orphans' Home, corner of Forty-ninth-street and Lexington-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Gross moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of permitting him to call up a General Order.

Which was lost.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Fifty-third-street, be curbed, guttered, and flagged a space four feet wide through the centre of the sidewalk, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted; also, that the bridge-stones be laid in Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Fifty-third-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that crosswalks be laid in One Hundred and Twenty-second-street at Avenue A, First-avenue and Second-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting ordinance that Sixtieth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, be regulated, graded, curbed, guttered, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks in Fifty-fourth-street, from the Eighth to the Ninth-avenue, be flagged a space four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalk on the east side of Fourth-avenue between One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets, be flagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Miller, Gedney, Keech Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Report of the Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the westerly crosswalk of Sixth-avenue, between Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth streets, be extended southerly from its present terminus to the southwest corner of Sixth avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-ninth-street, from the Second to the Third avenues, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the middle of the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Eighty-second-street, between the First and Second avenues, be regulated and graded, and curb and gutter stones set, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that both sides of Fifty-fifth-street, between the Third and Lexington avenues, be flagged a space four feet wide through the middle of the same, and the curb and gutter stones set, where not already done, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that a crosswalk be laid from the northwest corner of First-avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, to the southeast corner of said avenue and street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Report of Committee on Sewers in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting ordinance that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Third-avenue, from Seventy-third to Sixty-ninth-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Washington-street, from forty feet north of Bank-street, to connect with the sewer in Bethune-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting ordinance that receiving basins and culverts be built at the northwest and southwest corners of Seventh-street and Avenue A, under the direction of the Street Commissionor.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Report of Committee on Sewers in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Eleventh-street, commencing at a point forty feet east of Fourth-avenue, to connect with the proposed sewer in Third-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Report of Committee on Sewers in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-third-street, commencing one hundred feet east of Seventh-avenue, and to connect with the sewer in Sixth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Miller, Gedney Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Report of Committee on Sewers in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting ordinance that a sewer be built in Bank-street, from the termination of the present sewer, at or near West-street, to the Hudson River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

(Councilman Barney was here called to the Chair.)

Report of Committee on Sewers in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer be built, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, in Eighty-seventh-street, from near the easterly line of the Fourth-avenue to and through Third-avenue to sewer in Eighty-sixth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be built in Fifty-second-street, from the sewer in Eighth-avenue East, to within one hundred feet of Broadway, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting a resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the northwest corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Second-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting ordinance that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the northwest corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Third-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer be built in Cherry-street, from James to Roosevelt-street, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, in Fifty-seventh-street, from the sewer now building in Lexington-avenue, to a point seventy feet west of Third-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting an ordinance that a sewer be built from the terminus of the present sewer in Twenty-third-street, East River, to the bulkhead on the exterior line, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Snyder, Long—16.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen, in adopting resolution that Canal-street, from Centre-street to Broadway, be regulated and repaved under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, one-half the expense thereof to be paid by the owners of property on the line of the street, the other half by the City, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Snyder, Long—16.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen, in adopting resolution that Pier Number Twenty-two, North River, be repaired under the direction of the Street Commissioner, the work to be done without contract, the expense thereof not to exceed the sum of one thousand dollars, one half of said expense to be paid by the private owners.

(In Board of Councilmen, June nineteen, lost for want of a constitutional vote; subsequently reconsidered, and postponed.)

Which was postponed.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to purchase the steamer now used by Hose Company Number Twenty-one, at an expense not to exceed three thousand dollars.

Which was postponed.

An ordinance of the Board of Aldermen, "appropriating the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars for Clerks of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one," as follows:

Section one. The sum of three thousand five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated for the compensation of the clerks and messengers of the respective Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, in accordance with the resolutions of the Common Council, passed December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

Which was concurred in on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Snyder, Brice, Long—15.

Negative—Councilmen Lent, Orton, Ross, The President—4.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a new second-class engine for Engine Company Number Fifteen, the same to be similar to the engine now in use by Engine Company Number Twenty-eight.

[In Board of Councilmen, June 12, lost for want of a a constitutional vote, subsequently reconsidered and postponed. June 19, again lost for want of a constitutional vote, and subsequently reconsidered and postponed.]

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Lent, Snyder, Brice, Long—14.

Negative—Councilmen Gedney, Keech, Orton, Ross, The President—5.

Report of Committee on Railroads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Hudson River Railroad Company be directed not to run any train, locomotive or steam engine in less time than eight minutes from Thirtieth to Fifty-fourth street; nor in any case to run in less time than eight minutes from Fifty-fourth-street to Thirtieth-street, or at a greater speed than eight miles per hour during that distance.

Which was postponed.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building an extension to the house of Engine Company Number thirty-seven, in Fifty-ninth-street, said extension to be eighteen feet in depth and twenty feet in width, to be connected with the main building, and to be two stories in height; also to put the front building in proper repair, and paint it throughout.

(In Board of Councilmen, June nineteen, twice lost for want of a constitutional vote; subsequently reconsidered and postponed.)

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Snyder, Brice—14.

Negative—Councilmen Lent, Orton, Ross, The President—4.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of amending ordinance adopted by the Board of Aldermen, directing the Croton Aqueduct Board to have Fifth-avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-ninth street, paved with Trap-block pavement, by providing that the property owners on the line of improvement pay one-half of the expense hereof.

(In Board of Councilmen, June nineteen, lost for want of a constitutional vote; subsequently reconsidered and postponed.)

Which was postponed.

Resolution from Board of Aldermen, that Edward G. Flynn be permitted to erect at the southerly terminus of the Third-avenue Railroad, in the open space and on or near the present location of a small structure occupied by the said Railroad Company, an ornamental and octagon building, ten feet in diameter, eleven feet high, and in accordance with a plan submitted by him, the same to be used by said Railroad Company for their purposes as heretofore, and in addition by said Flynn for the sale of soda water, root beer and lager bier.

Which was indefinitely postponed.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for proposals for the purchase of a lot of ground, within the following boundaries, viz: Mangin and Lewis streets and Grand and Delancey streets, the same to be used as a location for Hose Company Number Thirteen.

(In Board of Councilmen, June nineteen, lost for want of a constitutional vote, subsequently reconsidered and postponed.)

Which wac postponed.

Report of Committee on Assessments in favor of cocurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Wm. Edwards for the sum of one hundred and ten dollars and eighty-eight cents, being amount paid by him for assessment for sewer built in Thirty-fourth-street, berween Lexington and Fourth avenues, Ward Map, number two thousand seven hundred and twelve, said assessment being erroneous, not having been credited on his property for the amount of assessment for sewer in Lexington-avenue; also draw his warrant in favor of Hon. Thomas W. Clerke and Matthew W. Starr, Jr., for the sum of one hundred and ten dollars and eighty-eight cents each, to enable them to pay an assessment for building a sewer in Thirty-fourth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, Ward Map numbers two thousand seven hundred and thirteen and two thousand seven hundred and thirteen and a half, said amounts not having been credited for sewer in Lexington-avenue, and charge the same to the appropriate account.

(In Board of Councilmen, June 19, lost for want of a constitutional vote; subsequently reconsidered and postponed.)

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Ryan, Gross, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Brice—10.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Hazleton, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Snyder—7.

Subsequently reconsidered and postponed.

Resolution from the Board of Aldermen, that the ordinance directing the construction of a sewer in First avenue, from sewer in Fifty-fourth-street to Fifty-first-street, with lateral branches in Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, each terminating ninety feet west of the westerly line of Avenue A, approved by the Mayor, October six, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty, be and is hereby amended so as to read "In First-avenue, from sewer in Fifty-fourth-street to a point twenty feet north of Fifty-third-street, and in said avenue from twenty feet south of Fifty-second-street to the sewer in Fiftieth-street, terminating ninety feet west of the westerly line of Avenue A, and that all ordinances or resolutions conflicting herewith be and are hereby repealed."

Which was postponed.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be direct to draw his warrant in favor of Rev. J. Quartres, Rector of the Church of St. Lawrence, for the sum of One Hundred and Fifty-one dollars and Nine-one cents, to be applied in payment on the property of the said Church, for the work of setting and resetting curb and gutter stones, and flagging and reflagging Eighty-fourth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, the amount to be credited by the Comptroller to the account of donations.

Which was postponed.

An ordinance, from Board of Aldermen, to amend an ordinance, entitled "An ordinance to divide the City of New-York into convenient election districts," passed October three, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, as follows:

Section one. Section eighteen of the above entitled ordinance is hereby amended and shall read as follows:

Section eighteen. The Seventeenth Ward shall be divided into nineteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Election Districts shall remain as at present constituted.

The Eleventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-street, First-avenue, Eleventh-street and Avenue A.

The Twelfth Election District of the said Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-street, First-avenue, Third-street and Avenue A.

The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Election Districts of the said Seventeenth Ward shall remain as at present constituted.

The Nineteenth Election District of the said Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-street, First-avenue, Eighth-street and Avenue A.

Section two. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

(In Board of Councilmen June nineteen, lost for want of a constitutional vote; subsequently reconsidered and postponed.)

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Snyder, Brice.

MOTION AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Hazleton moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on Monday, the seventh of July.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Orton, The President—8.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Herly, Jones, Gross, Miller, Lent, Ress, Snyder, Brice—9.

Councilman Ross moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared the Board adjourned until Monday, the Thirty instant, at five o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 26, 1862.

$30,000	U.S. 6s,'81..Reg.	102¾	10	Pac. Mail Stm. Co...	117
45,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou.	106½	75	do..........	116¾
8,300	Tre. 7 3-10 ℘c.N.	105½	200	do.........s30	116
5,000	Ill. Cou. Bs. '79..	104½	110	do..........	116¾
100,000	Ill. War Loan..	102½	117	N. Y. Central R...	94½
1,000	Mich. St. 6s.....	100	200	do..........	94¼
4,000	do..........	100¼	280	do..........	94½
8,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90...	59	10	do..........	94
7,000	N. Car. State 6s..	72½	200	do.........s30	94
1,000	do..........	73	150	do.........s10	94½
8,000	Mo. State 6s....	51¾	100	Erie Railway........	37½
1,000	do..........	51¾	750	do..........	37¼
30,000	N. Y. Central 6s..	101	100	do.........b30	37⅜
5,000	N. Y. Central 7s	101½	50	do.........s10	37
20,000	E. R. 3d M.B., '83.	97¼	50	Erie Railway Pref.	64½
10,000	E. R. 4th Mort.Bs.	90½	100	Hudson River R.	47½
16,000	do..........	90	50	do.........b60	47½
20,000	Hud. R. R. 3d M.	93½	150	Harlem R. Pref.	42½
5,000	Mich. C. 8 ℘ct.1st M. S. F. C. Bds.	107	200	Michigan Cen. R.	64½
2,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	85½	135	do..........	64
4,000	M. So.S.Fund Bs.	101	150	Mich.So.& N. I. G S.	62
12,000	do..........	101½	1200	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	23¼
1,000	T. H. & Al. 2d M.	88	300	do..........	23
500	C.&N.W.Ass. Bs.	52	100	do.........b30	23¾
500	do..........	53	25	do..........	23½
2,000	do..........	54	100	do.........b30	23½
11,000	do..........	54½	100	do.........b30	23⅜
5,000	do.........b30	54¾	6	Cleve., Col. & C. R.	126½
6,000	Chi.& N. W.1stM.	70	22	Galena & Chic. R..	72
38,000	Chi.& N.W. 2d M.	35	200	do..........	71½
16,000	do..........	35¼	5	do..........	72¼
5,000	do..........	35½	150	do.........b30	72
10,000	do.........b10	35¼	250	Clev. & Tol. R.	48¼
2,000	Han. & St.J.R.B.	52	800	do..........	48½
4,000	Tol. & Wab.1stM.	93	1500	do.........b10	48½
6,000	do..........	92½	700	do.........b30	48½
5,000	Cl.& Tol. S.F.Bs.	98½	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	67½
8,000	P. F.W.& C.1stM.	96	400	do.........b30	68½
1,500	do..........	95½	400	do..........	67¾
7,000	Clev. & Pg.4th M.	69	100	do.........b10	68
5,000	R. & Wash.1st M.	10	700	do..........	68
60	Merchants' Bank	99	50	Mil. & P. Du Ch. R.	36¼
150,000	American Gold..	109	50	do..........	36½
1,000	do..........	108¾	49	do..........	36
5,000	do.........s15.	108⅝	10	Del. L. & West. R..	100
5,000	do.........s10.	108⅞	450	Tol. & Wab. R.....	21½
30,000	do.........s60.	108¾	12	do..........	21
185	Panama Railroad...	138	150	do.........b30	21½
			100	Tol. & W. R.Prf.b30	48

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81.Cou.	106½	50	Erie Railway.......	37
3,000	do..........	106½	50	do.........b10	37
3,000	U. S. 5s, '74..Cou	96½	10	do..........	36¾
800	U. S. 6s '81 Oreg. W. L'n ½ yearly.	106	250	Erie R. Preferred..	64½
5,000	U. S. 6s 1867. b30.	100¾	100	Mich. Cent. R.	64
4,000	Tr. 7 3-10 p. c. N.	105½	75	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	27½
1,000	Cal. State 7s.....	97¼	50	M. S. & N. I. G'd S.	62
4,000	do..........	97	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	62¼
1,000	Chi.&N.W.A.Bs.	55	150	do..........	62½
500	Chi.&N.W.In. B.	84	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	23¾
10,000	Chi. & N.W.2dM.	35	500	do..........	23¾
5,000	P.Ft. W.&C.1stM.	95½	100	do.........b30	24
51,500	do..........	96	300	do..........	24
35,000	American Gold..	109¼	1000	Clev. & Tol. R.b30	48¾
5	Del. & Hud.Can.Co.	95½	300	do..........	48¾
50	Pac. Mail S. Co.s30.	116	300	Chic. & R. I'd R.	68½
150	do..........	116¾	7	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	77½
50	do.........s15.	116½	50	Nor. & Wor. R.	42½
200	N. Y. Central R....	94½	20	do..........	43

THURSDAY, June 26—P. M.

An additional rise of 1 ℘ cent. on Gold to-day added to the excitement and unsettled nature of the markets for Gold and European Exchange. It also advanced the price of United States Notes for Custom-house use. The highest sales of Gold were made at 109¾ ℘ cent. for shipping parcels in large pieces. The highest Exchange on London, actual sales, 120¾ ℘ cent., and on Paris, f.4.67½ to the dollar. Both Bankers and Bill Brokers were at considerable loss to know how to operate for the mail on Saturday through the early part of the day; but at the close of business Gold appeared to settle down at 109¼@109½ ℘ cent., and Bills on London, 120¼@120¾ ℘ cent. Some of the leading Bankers were indifferent about drawing even at 121 ℘ cent. The United States Notes for Custom-house use were sold largely at 104½ ℘ cent., and left off, unsettled, at 104¼@104¾ ℘ cent. The market for Money was fairly supported at 5 ℘ cent. ℘ annum at call, and about the same rate for select Merchant paper. Exceptional transactions were made as low as 4 and as high as 6 ℘ cent. The Deposits in Bank this forenoon show the unexampled total in private and country bank balances of $128 000,000. The operations at the Sub-Treasury to-day were light in all departments of receipts. There is a pause in both the deposits and conversions of United States Notes until the new Treasury bill is passed through the Senate. Very little doubt is anticipated on the Street that the bill will pass that branch of Congress substantially as it came from the House of Representatives, and the necessity of the measure is deemed to be strengthened by the signs in the Market this week of somewhat firmer rates for money. It is quite certain that Congress will not adjourn before placing the credit of the Treasury above all contingencies during the recess.

The market for Stocks is firmer to-day. The good work of McCLELLAN before Richmond, yesterday, and the rise in Gold and Exchange have advanced Government Securities, Railway Mortgages, and nearly the entire list of Railway Shares. The last named are also favorably influenced by the traffic returns from the West for the third week in June. The Rock Island line is reported to have doubled the traffic of the same week last year—$40,000 as against $20,000—and the Michigan Southern has added $12,000 to the return of the corresponding week in 1861; the Michigan Central $11,600, and the Toledo $3,500. We have already reported the heavy gain ($18,000) on the Galena and Chicago." As the New-York Roads make up their returns monthly, instead of weekly, we can only remark in general terms that the June business over the New-York Central and Erie Roads progresses favorably. The gain on both lines since the first of the year is from $500,000 to $550,000 each. Since the February dividend on the Central Stock, the gain is estimated at full half a million of dollars over the corresponding period of last year. The Grain news from Europe by the *Arabia's* mail, and the rise in Exchange, have advanced the prices, and will greatly stimulate the movement of Corn, Wheat and Flour from the West. It will be noticed, from our report in another place, that the Corn Exchange is much excited, and the transactions very heavy to-day.

At the Second Board and after, the market for Stocks was generally firm. There was a further advance in Chicago and Northwestern Bonds and in the Second Mortgages of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago. The first issue of the latter were sold to the extent of $50,000, at 96 per cent. On the Western Share list there was a further rise in Cleveland & Pittsburgh to 24 per cent., and in Rock Island to 68½ per cent. The final figures were about as follows:

N. Y. Central........	94½	Panama.............	140
Erie..................	37	Pacific..............	117
Erie Preferred.......	64⅝	Tennessees..........	58½
Rock Island..........	68⅝	Missouris...........	51¾
Toledo	48⅝	U. S. 6s, 1881........	106½
Mich. Central........	64¼	U. S. 5s, 1874........	96½
Mich. Southern......	27½	N. Western firsts....	55
Mich. Guranteed....	62½	N. Western seconds..	35
Illinois Central......	62¾	Fort Wayne firsts....	96
Galena	72	U. S. Notes Cus'm H.	104¾
Pittsburgh...........	24	U. S. 7.30 Bonds.....	105½

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York...........	100½	Bank of N. America.	101
Manhattan...........	125	Hanover............	85
Merchants'..........	99	Irving	75
Mechanics'..........	104	Metropolitan........	107
Union...............	102½	Citizens'............	96
America	111	People's............	95
City................	115	East River..........	98
Greenwich..........	131	Shoe & Leather.....	102
National	97	Corn Exchange......	100
Seventh Ward.......	128	St. Nicholas........	92
State of New-York..	93½	Marine	103
Commerce, ex. div..	98	Commonwealth......	93
Commerce, scrip st..	98½	Atlantic............	66
Broadway	135	Imp. & Traders'......	102
American Exchange.	97	Park................	112½
Chatham............	84	Man. & Merchants'..	90½

And the following for the Railway mortgages; including a further advance on Chicago and Northwesterns and Hudson River Firsts and Thirds:

N. Y. Central 6s........	101	T.H.&Alton 2ds,8℘c.'70	88
New-York Cen. 6s, sub.	98	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	24
New-York Cen. 7s, '64.	101½	Chi. &N. W. s. f..........	97
N.Y. Cen. 7s. Conv., '76.	106½	Ch. & N. W. firsts.......	70
Erie seconds, '64........	103	Chi.& N. W.firsts,ass'd	54½
Erie seconds, '79........	104	Ch. & N. W. seconds...	35½
Erie thirds, '83.........	97¼	Ch. & N. W. int. bs....	81
Erie fourths, '80........	90	Han. & St. J. firsts....	52
Erie fifths, '88..........	84½	Lack. & W. Bonds......	102
Hudson firsts, '69.......	110	Del., Lack. & W. firsts.	106
Hudson seconds, s.f. '85.	102½	Tol. & Wabash firsts....	92½
Hudson thirds, '75.....	93½	Tol. & Wabash seconds.	68
Harlem firsts, '69-'73....	104	Mill.&Pr.Du.Ch'n firsts	98
Harlem thirds	89	Gal. & Chicago firsts..	104
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c.'69-'72.	103½	Gal.&Chic. firsts Ext'd.	104
Mich. Cen. n.f.8 ℘ c.'82.	107	Gal. & Chic. seconds...	100
Chic.,B. & Q. 8℘c. 1sts.	110	Chi. & R. I. firsts.......	104½
Mich. So 7 ℘ c.seconds.	85½	Clev. & Tol. s. f........	98½
N. Ind. Goshen Line...	100	New-Jersey Cen. firsts.	109½
Mich. So. & N.Ia. s. f. 7s.	101½	N. J. Central seconds..	103½
Ill. Cen.. 7 ℘ c. '75.....	95	Pitts.Ft. W.& Chi. firsts	95
T. H.&Alton 1sts,7 ℘ c..	105	Pitts.Ft.W.& Chi. 2nds.	81

The Sub-Treasury Receipts to-day were $409,904, including $283,000 for Customs; Payments, $596,773; Balance this afternoon, $15,028.-124

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Fanchon; or, The Cricket.

WALLACK'S—Thrice Married—My Two Fathers—The Returned Volunteer.

WINTER GARDEN—The Wizard's Tempest.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Daughter of the Regiment—The Star of the Dance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—No. 485 Broadway—Medea—The Eton Boy.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—Opera, Ballet and Pantomime.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Commodore Nutt, the $30,000 Nutt—Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"Cinderella" and Other Fine Pictures, from 9 A. M. to 6 P.M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A highly important change is announced this morning in the disposition of the forces in Virginia, which have recently been acting independently of Gen. McClellan's command. The armies under Gens. Fremont, Banks and McDowell have been consolidated, and will be known as the Army of Virginia, to be divided into three corps, under command of the three Generals named respectively—the whole under command of Gen. Pope, the great rebel-catcher of the West. Gen. Pope will undoubtedly immediately turn his attention to "bagging" Jackson and his peripatetic ragamuffins.

The War Department received intelligence yesterday afternoon from Gen. McClellan that the movement of Wednesday was perfectly successful—that the new picket line was held by our troops undisturbed, and that all was very quiet. A dispatch from the Press correspondent, dated Wednesday evening, gives fuller particulars of the movement. The ground fought for was a swamp, with thick underbrush, beyond which is an open space, the command of which is extremely important. But little more ground is now to be gained to place our troops entirely beyond the swamps fringing the Chickahominy—a matter of the first moment as regards the health of the troops, as well as facility of movement. A general engagement was threatened throughout the day, but the enemy did not think it prudent to bring it on. Our loss in killed and wounded is only about two hundred, of whom but a small number are killed.

It is stated that Gen. Hooker is to have a separate corps, composed of his old division, with Kearney's, Couch's and Casey's assigned to his command.

Many parts of Southwestern Missouri have been so devastated by the armies which have moved over that region that it will take several years to make good the damage which has been done. The once lively little town of Osceola, for instance, is but a wreck of its former days—its Court-house, fine stores and rural residences all in ashes. The coin of its bank was, at an early day, partitioned among its directors, and they have all gone South. Two of its most wealthy citizens were killed in the outset of the troubles—falling by their own hands because of a difference over the bank money. Throughout the whole valley of the Osage the blight of civil war rests upon the country; farms are deserted, families separated, and the very fountains of society broken up. The crops now growing are small in acres and scanty in growth. Oats wholly failed. Wheat but half a crop, and no grass, owing to the drought. Corn, about half a crop promised.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, petitions were presented in favor of a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, and of a bankrupt law. A bill for the relief of the widow of Gen. C. F. Smith was reported from the Committee on Pensions. The bill to grant the proceeds of certain public lands to aid in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad was passed. The bill to increase the compensation of Surveyors of Customs in the Northern District of this State was passed. The bill to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the Slave-trade was passed, with only four dissenting votes. The bill for the admission of Western Virginia was taken up, but pending its consideration the Senate resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment, for the trial of West H. Humphreys, of Tennessee. The galleries of the Senate were densely crowded to witness the proceedings. The members of the House of Representatives came in and filled the seats of the Senators, who were arranged upon a platform specially constructed for the purpose. The witnesses, including Col. Polk, Parson Brownlow and Bailie Peyton, occupied settees on the outer circle. Two tables were placed in the area fronting the Secretary's desk, one of which was surrounded by the managers on the part of the House to prosecute the case, while the other was unused—the accused with his counsel not being present. The proceedings were conducted with all the dignity becoming a High Court of Impeachment. The accused was found guilty on the first article of impeachment by a unanimous vote of the thirty-eight Senators present. He was also found guilty on all the other articles but one—that which charged a confiscation of the property of citizens of the United States. The judgment of the Court was, that Judge Humphreys be removed from his office, and forever disqualified from holding or enjoying any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States. The Court and the Senate then adjourned.

In the House, when the members returned from the Senate Chamber, Mr. Walton, of Vermont, as a question of privilege, caused to be read a communication in the *Tribune* in regard to "the *Intelligencer* Book Job," and introduced a preamble and resolution calling for an investigation of the charges contained in the communication. The resolution was adopted—103 to 8. The Senate bill to provide additional Medical Officers in the volunteer service was passed. The members then again proceeded to the Senate Chamber to hear judgment pronounced in the impeachment case, and on returning adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday and received a message from the Mayor vetoing the ordinance for establishing the St. Joseph's Hospital for wounded soldiers in the Central Park. A donation of [illegible] was made to the charitable fund of the Fire Department. The Board refused to concur with the Councilmen in appropriating $2,000 for the celebration of the 4th of July.

The Board of Councilmen held their regular meeting yesterday, but except routine and unimportant business, the only matter of public interest was the passage, over the Mayor's veto, of the resolution tendering to Thurlow Weed, Esq., the freedom of the City and the use of the Governor's Room for the reception of his friends. In this act the Councilmen have proved that they appreciate the exalted character of the gentleman to whom the honor is tendered, and the value of the services he has rendered to the country at large.

Capt. S. W. Hopkins, of the schooner *Daniel Williams*, which arrived yesterday from Barbadoes, brings us dates to the 7th inst. There was but little of interest transpiring. The crop of sugar would amount to about 40,000 hogsheads, and would be all shipped by the last of June.

The boats which have been captured from the rebels, and which are in process of repair, will increase the Mississippi flotilla to 17 vessels, carrying a total of 156 guns.

The Twelfth and Sixteenth Regiments of Indiana Volunteers, which were recently disbanded after a year's service, are to be reorganized for the war. Nearly four companies are already in camp, and the prospects are that by the time harvest is over the regiments will both be filled.

About 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the boiler in the main forge of the extensive iron works of Lazell, Perkins & Co., Bridgewater, Mass., exploded, causing a serious loss of life. The following is the list of the killed: Wm. Carson, heater, aged about 36, leaves a wife and five children; Dennis McCarty, stoker, aged about 40, leaves a wife and five children; Felix Kelley, stoker, aged about 45, leaves a wife and seven children; John Davan, stoker, aged about 38, leaves a wife and one child; John Pickett, helper, aged about 36, leaves a wife and five children; Thomas Casey, helper, aged 17. Twenty-two persons were injured, some of whom cannot recover. The total destruction of property will amount to $20,000.

Over four hundred rebel prisoners, taken in the Valley of the Shenandoah, reached Philadelphia on Wednesday evening. They were taken to Fort Delaware.

The General Term of the Supreme Court have rendered judgment in a case reported in the Times, of Feb. 22d last, by which it is held that the satisfaction of a mortgage by one executor is a compliance with the statute. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice Barnard yesterday dissolved an injunction issued to restrain the Superintendent of Police and one of his officers from rearresting one Hart, holding that the writ would not issue to restrain a criminal proceeding. The Court also incidentally affirmed the decision of City Judge McCunn, discharging the plaintiff upon *habeas corpus* on his former arrest, that the sale of lager-bier on the Sabbath was not prohibited by law.

There was renewed excitement in the Gold and Exchange markets yesterday, the highest figures of the season being made in both. Gold, 109⅜; Bills on London, 120½ ℔ cent. Stocks were generally firm, and the market upward at the close.

The movements in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, yesterday, were quite extensive, the *receipts* having been 33,000 bbls. Flour, 154,000 bushels of Wheat, and 103,000 bushels Corn; and the *sales* 36,000 bbls. Flour, 278,500 bushels Wheat, and 151,000 bushels Corn. Flour advanced about 10c. ℔ bbl.; Wheat 2c.@3c. and Corn 1c. ℔ bushel. Large Freight engagements of Breadstuffs were also effected, chiefly for British ports, at somewhat firmer rates. Provisions were in demand, and Pork was quoted higher Cotton and Sugars were active and buoyant. A moderate business was transacted in Coffee, Molasses and Spices. Whisky was depressed and unsettled. The auction sales of Naval Stores, included White Resin at $15 ℔ 280 lbs., and Spirits of Turpentine at $1 29@$1 30 ℔ gallon. Oils were in request at rising prices. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops, Tallow, and the principal kinds of Metals. The changes in other branchs of trade were unimportant.

Butler Before Parliament.

The Count De Gasparin, in his latest work on the position of the United States before Europe, says that "from the beginning of the troubles Europe arrogated to herself a sort of benevolent patronage over divided America; she viewed them as minors—infants who needed to be directed by maturer minds." With one modification, this remark is perfectly true. This patronizing air has been assumed almost wholly toward the North, toward the United States. The rebels have generally been treated as not only full grown, but even as prodigies of wisdom and virtue. It is remarkable that any one in Europe could have taken so just a view as this of Gasparin's. We hardly know any one but him from whom it could have been expected. And what makes it yet more remarkable, is that it was written before the most palpable instance of this feeling was brought to light in the debate in the British Parliament upon Gen. Butler's order about the women of New-Orleans, of which we give a detailed report in another column.

That debate will certainly be classed as among the remarkable events of the year. It would have been noteworthy for the Government of one nation to take such cognizance of the order of a General of another nation, even were it actually what the British legislators in their haste assumed it to be. But when we consider what the order actually was, when we compare the prophecies of "great brutality" to result from it, which Lord Russell put forth, with the actual results, the "deep indignation" of Lord Palmerston and Mr. Gregory appears simply ridiculous. But if England will accept the statements of that mythical liar, Beauregard, as true, she must expect to make a fool of herself. It would have been a little wiser for her to have waited awhile, and saved her indignation until it was needed. But the case is not a new one. A certain Hebrew wise man had seen the same thing in his time, and he said: "He that answereth a matter before he heareth it, it is *folly and shame* to him." And the same results will follow such action in this case.

The wording of Gen. Butler's order may have been exceptionable. But that some such thing was needed, there seems to be no doubt, and that it has produced the desired effect, without any brutality, or any ill-treatment of the women of New-Orleans, all the testimony shows; and the English Parliament will in due time find that they have kicked at nothing, and hurt themselves accordingly.

We are sorry, however, that they have made such a display. It shows the continued prevalence of a disposition to take prompt offence, and to misjudge; and as such it is a sign of danger. It may be, however, in this case, as in the affair of the *Trent*, that the revulsion which will come when the facts are known, may work for good, and the English will come to agree with Mr. Gregory in "depreciating any fussy or meddling interference in the affairs of foreign States," and in his disapproval "of the homilies which were continually being read to foreign Powers by Her Majesty's Government." If that shall come to be a more prevailing sentiment, it will be a foundation on which to build better expectations of continued peace between England and the United States.

Pacification of the South—European Mediation not Needed.

Our French and English critics now begin to see, in spite of themselves, that the *military* problem of this rebellion will very soon be solved, notwithstanding their stereotyped prophesies of its impossibility. The flag of the Republic has already been victoriously borne over more than one-half of the rebellious South, whose very vastness was urged as a main reason why it could never be conquered. The arms of the Union have already triumphed over at least a half of the great host, which a year ago, or half a year ago, the rebels had in the field, though that rebel army was declared to be too powerful to be overthrown. The so-called Confederacy, as a military Power, is seen to be already on its last legs, though it was thought that its vitality would be coexistent with that of the Union; and foreign observers cannot help seeing that after the pending battle—and, we may say, our pending victory—at Richmond, the Confederacy, as a political Power, will be numbered among the shadows of the past—the shortest-lived Empire of all time. All these things the European Powers are beginning to comprehend; and therefore they know that *intervention* between the National Government and the rebels, in behalf of the latter, would be absolutely futile.

Now, however, our foreign critics, official and semi-official, begin to discover an unconquerable *moral* antagonism between North and South, which their *mediation* is needed to settle. The South is irreconcilably averse to the North; its hatred is eternal; it will never, even if conquered, recognize the Government we would impose over it; it will die first, and so on *ad infinitum*. In other words, the literal and geographical "last ditch" in which the rebels were erewhile going to die, and with which they deceived, for some time, the outside world, having proved to be a humbug, a fiction and a falsehood, they will now repair to a moral last ditch, dug by vengeance, and flooded with fury, passion and hate, and there they will scowl upon us and the world, and gnash their teeth with impotent rage forever. The European rebel sympathizers, who greedily swallowed the first "last ditch" story, now, in turn, devour this one, and affect to believe that, without their mediation, the appalling state of things which the rebels depict will actually be realized. Their journals are filled with articles urging this view of the case, and beseeching their Governments—at the instigation generally of these Governments—to step in and save the South from the pit into which it is now determined to plunge headlong.

The most effective answer to the insulting terms and spirit in which this new form of foreign interference in our affairs is couched, and, indeed, the only answer which will have much force in the premises, is to be found in the muster-roll of our armies and the list of our iron-clad vessels. To be weak, in this case is to invite foreign mediation, dictation, intervention and insult; to be strong, is in itself a sure guarantee against the first thought of either.

But still it is worthy of note how rapidly the moral problem in the rebellion which these persons profess to be so anxious to help us solve, is resolving itself—how steadily civil pacification everywhere follows our arms, and how, quicker even than the military difficulty, this more complex, abstruse and perplexing difficulty also disappears.

As already said, over half of the Territory lately claimed and held by the rebels is now in our hands; more than half the population of the States whose names are inscribed on Jeff. Davis' roll is under the government of the Union, and half-a-dozen of the most populous cities of the South are ruled by the deputies of President Lincoln. What do we behold in looking over this territory? What do we discover in analyzing the political and moral condition of this population? What is the aspect of affairs in these large cities? What are the feelings of the thousands of men lately clad in the uniform of rebellion who are now coming back to their native States, and under the shadow of the flag beneath which they were born? The universal desolation which was predicted as the result of conquest has not befallen these States; and, in a moral point of view, instead of the hatred of the people of the reclaimed South becoming deeper; instead of their revenge growing implacable and unappeasable; instead of their former empty cry of "Never submit nor yield" becoming a practical reality—we already find that the work of pacification everywhere goes on naturally, steadily and gloriously. Look, for example, at Missouri, half of which was actually held by the rebels, and the whole of it claimed by them, nine brief months ago, and forty or fifty thousand of whose young men were in arms for the rebellion. To-day it gives every evidence of loyalty that is furnished by any State of the Union. The rebels, all but a handful, have laid down their arms; and its State Convention, representing almost every county in the State, coolly discusses and calmly considers the question of slave emancipation. Look at Tennessee, which furnished more soldiers for the rebellion than any other Southern State. Gov. Johnson, by his mixture of firmness and leniency, is steadily leading back its people to their old love; and thousands of those who were thoughtlessly led into the rebellion; thousands who, a few months ago, swore they would die for the "Stars and Bars," are now coming forward and taking the oath of everlasting allegiance to the Union; while in the eastern part of the State the people are eagerly looking over the hills for the army of deliverance. Memphis, late so rampant; Nashville, late so sullen; are at least peaceful and submissive, and every day furnishes fresh evidence that they are on the highway to loyalty. In Northeastern Arkansas again, where the greater portion of the population of that State is settled, our army has been welcomed in a score of towns, and in some of them the people *en masse* have declared their fealty to the Union. In Northern Mississippi and Alabama, our troops are astonished to find that the bulk of the common people remain at home, and are eager to enjoy again the benefits of peace and the Union. Look at New-Orleans, where ceaseless torrents of bitterness were poured forth against the North. Now that its people begin to discover how they were deceived in regard to our character and purposes, they manifest their contentment with the new *régime*; they uphold it in many ways, and the appearances of things there leave little doubt that the leaven of loyalty will by-and-by leaven the whole lump. So, in the main, has it generally been where our arms have gone in the South. There is yet, of course, disloyalty; there is yet some bitterness of feeling; there are many, even, who seem to be incorrigible traitors. But looking at affairs from the largest point of view, and the most hopeful patriot could not have anticipated such a rapid and cheering change as has already taken place.

There is, therefore, no European mediation needed in behalf of the South. That part of it not yet brought under our arms, will, in due time, be subdued. The feelings of hatred to the North, which have been everywhere engendered by falsehood, will disappear as light breaks among the people, and as they have already disappeared from such a large part of the South. And this uncalled for talk of mediation only prolongs our difficulties, as the previous talk of intervention aided and encouraged the rebellion.

Pope Against Jackson—Flank Movement Upon Richmond.

The country will be rejoiced this morning to learn that President Lincoln has at last, by a word, brought order and unity out of the confused and discreditable condition of army affairs that has so long existed in the Valley of the Shenandoah and on the Rappahannock. The forces under Fremont and Banks in the Valley, and those under McDowell at Fredericksburgh and elsewhere, are consolidated into one army, divided into three corps, and the whole of them put under the command of Gen. Pope. The first work of the new Commander will of course be to take in hand that audacious rebel marauder, Stonewall Jackson, (and in this business of rebel catching, he has had more experience than any man in the field,) and drive him finally out of the region which he has so long ravaged—or, what would be still better, and more accordant with Pope's antecedents, "bag" or destroy him and his entire command

Of the state of affairs in the Valley, we have for some time been very much in the dark; and those who remember how news of the retreat of Banks was kept back until he had almost reached Winchester, have been fearful that the rebel report that Jackson is again advancing, was true; and the likelihood of this has not been lessened by the steady retrograde movement of Gen. Fremont. We have men enough there, and certainly Generals enough, to drive him back and disperse his force, even if it were fifty thousand strong; but so scattered have been our different columns, so without unity or coherence has been the plan of action, that we have reaped in the Valley little but disaster; and the rebel newspapers still boast that Jackson will ere long cross the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, as his most available route to Washington. It is time that this thing was finally stopped. It is time that the great number of our troops who are kept useless, or worse than useless, under their present leaders, were put to work where they can be of service. It is impossible to operate effectively against Richmond until this is done.

Beside this vitally important work, however, Gen. Pope, in the words of the official order, "*will also operate against the enemy at Richmond.*" With the very large body of troops under his command, it will not be long until he performs the first labor assigned him, and his entire force will then be free to strike at the rebel capital from the North. The importance of a movement from this direction, and by these bodies now united under him, has long been apparent to everybody. It was for a long time thought that Gen. McDowell had had duty assigned him in this direction. But week after week and month after month has passed away, and his command has only lain quietly on the Rappahannock, or been moved in ineffective detachments into the Valley, to fall a prey to the enemy. Now that a clear head, a determined will, and a swift-moving General has the work given him, the public will not need to wait long for results.

We suppose this new and hopeful arrangement is the first fruits of the President's visit to Gen. Scott at West Point. It is a result which will greatly please the country, and we are sure Gen. Pope is not the man to disappoint it. Whether this is the development of the whole of the new military programme agreed upon, we do not know. But we believe that in itself it is sufficient to bring the campaign to a speedy headway.

A Bright Idea.—Spence, that fast friend of the rebels, in his latest editorial letter in the London *Times*, declares that one effect of the continuance of the American war will be to send shoals of paupers over to suffering Europe. A bright idea, truly, Mr. Spence; owe you one! Americans roaming European cities, and extending the mendicant palm, is a pleasant picture in the mind's eye. Perhaps, however, Mr. Spence is thinking of the number of rebel poor relations they are likely to have on their hands before long. It is indeed more than probable that a lot of the traitor crew, whom the United States will be quite too hot to hold, will seek an asylum on European soil. But we had hardly supposed John Bull would suffer these dear friends of his to become paupers. That's the most unkindest cut of all.

The French Defeat in Mexico.

The Press is generally commenting upon the Franco-Mexican *imbroglio*, as though the full news of the defeat of the French, near Puebla, had reached France. We believe we are entirely correct in stating that nothing more than the *rumor* of the defeat of the French, which we received several weeks ago, by way of California, and very soon after through Key West, has been received in Paris. This is what the French and English Press are now commenting upon. Some suppose it may be true, while others deny the possibility of its truth, and give their reasons in full.

The defeat of the French near Puebla occurred on the 5th ult., and so far as we can learn, the news was not dispatched by any direct and special conveyance, but it lay in Havana for the regular British mail packet, which sailed on the 8th, and would arrive at Southampton about the 28th inst. The news was also brought to this port by the *British Queen* on the 13th inst., and it would therefore reach England by way of New-York about the same time as through St. Thomas. It seems scarcely possible that news of such importance should have been so delayed, but if so, it will be some two weeks before we learn its effects across the water. To believe we have already an intimation of its effects is absurd.

That the news of the unequivocal and complete defeat of the French army in Mexico will astound, not only France, but all Europe, no one can doubt. That the occurrence will deeply, sorely wound the national pride of France, is equally certain. Had the French been overwhelmed by immense odds there would have been some palliation; but to think that heroes of Magenta and Solferino were thoroughly beaten, and driven off with heavy loss, in a fair stand-up, hand-to-hand battle, by only equal, if not inferior numbers of what the world calls miserable and cowardly Mexicans, is something French pride cannot understand, much less endure. It may impel the Emperor onward faster than ever in his career, so far as his raid on Mexico is concerned, or it may cause an entire change of programme—a change, however, which will only tend probably to give a new and more extended development of that aberration of mind which Napoleon has evinced from the moment he took part in the tripartite coalition against Mexico.

We notice in some of the European journals, rumors, ill-defined, it is true, that the French Emperor is accumulating sea transportation for an immense military force, cavalry and infantry. We also notice that the Paris correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* states that the development of Napoleon's designs will soon startle the world. Now there is something or there is nothing in all this. We cannot believe, under the circumstances, that so far as France is concerned, all is to settle down into a peaceful calm. And if the storm does burst forth, will its force be directed against Mexico, England or the United States; or, in favor of the Southern Confederacy, as some venture to whisper?

In any event, we believe that the evil star of Napoleon III. like that of his uncle when he went to Moscow, has risen, and will, in the regular order of nature, culminate at no distant day.

Arizona Reclaimed.—We notice that Gen. Carlton, with his forces, has entered Arizona. On the 25th of May he was at the Pimos villages, a cluster of Indian ranches on the Gila River. Col. West, with the advanced guard, had entered Tucson and taken possession. This town is 90 miles south of the Pimos villages, and it is the centre of the region that was settled before the recent devastations of the Indians.

A great deal has been said about the necessity of sending a large military force into Arizona to capture the territory from the Secessionists. For several months the Government has been very soberly advised that an army of 10,000 men at least would be necessary to bring back the silver region of Arizona to the Union. A hankering for contracts may or may not have had much to do with this patriotic advice; but it is quite certain that there has not been a corporal's guard of Secessionists in the Territory for the last three months. Starvation has done the work. There was nobody in the country to produce anything, and the coffers of the Confederate treasury could not afford the expense of maintaining Baylor's single regiment even, in Tucson, by purchasing supplies in Sonora.

We know not what force Gen. Carlton may have under his command, but so far as secession is concerned, any number over 500 equipped forces—simply to cope with straggling bands of filibusters—is superfluous.

The expense of reacquiring Arizona has been a terrible bug-bear in the eyes of Congress and of the Government. All this is now happily dispelled by the advance movement of Gen. Carlton.

The Recorder Upon Sunday Rum Traffic.—The decision rendered by Recorder Hoffman, in interpretation of the Metropolitan Police act of 1860, appears to be impeccable, and in all respects sound law. The act in question does not, as has been heretofore believed, make the exposure of liquor for sale on Sunday a criminal offence. It simply exposes the dealer to be sued for a penalty, which, when recovered, shall go to swell the Police Insurance fund; and instead of arresting the seller *flagrante delicto*, and bearing him away to the station-house, he must be waited upon by a Deputy Sheriff with a summons, and indulged with all the tediousness the law will bestow upon him. The rumseller then is not a culprit in the dock, but the highly respectable, and doubtless the exceedingly obstinate, defendant of a civil suit. How the act in question came to be thus drafted to defeat the intention of the lovers of public order and morality, we do not happen to know. The framers must have been plentifully devoid of law, or they must have deliberately concerted a fraud upon the Legislature and the people. Fortunately, society is not utterly robbed of protection against the speculators in rot-gut and small vendors of vicious Jamaica. The Excise Law of 1857, with its prohibition of Sunday rum-selling, remains in full force. Let the police take it in hand, and by pressing that beneficial enactment at the same time they war relentlessly upon unlicensed dealing, it is still possible the gentlemen of the liquor-dealing persuasion may be brought to grief. Civil suits for the penalties of the Metropolitan Act will serve to vary pleasantly the arduous labors of the officers, and afford them an agreeable recreation.

Another Prester John.—The people of Winchester are said to be looking forward confidently to the coming back of Stonewall Jackson, as he *promised* them he would return again. What a charming faith! The Scotch Highlanders for years held on to it that Prince Charley would surely return, and the Swiss, still better, for several centuries kept up their belief in the reappearance of their great leader, Tell. The people of Winchester have about as long a look ahead.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Senate Sitting as a High Court of Impeachment.

The Case of Judge Humphreys Decided.

The Judge Removed from Office, and Declared Forever Ineligible.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Thursday, June 26.

THE ARMY BEFORE RICHMOND.

Speculation upon the movements of our army before Richmond has almost entirely ceased. The recent heavy rains have caused a rise in the Chickahominy, which will somewhat retard the progress of events. The railroad from White House is in good running order, and it is thought that the enemy will not be likely to again interfere with it. The affair of yesterday is considered a decided victory on the National side, and has added, if possible, to the glory of Hooker's Division. Not a few think it will be the last engagement our troops will have with the rebels about Richmond. The opinion that the enemy will evacuate the city rather than bring on a general engagement is again gaining ground.

WAR DEPARTMENT MATTERS.

The President has spent most of the day at the War Department in consultation with Secretary Stanton, Gen. Pope, and other officials. It is announced this evening that Gen. Pope is to resume command of all our troops in the Shenandoah Valley, together with those of McDowell.

THE PRESIDENT AT THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

The President returned to his quiet rest at the Soldiers' Home this evening. He is much pleased with his hurried trip to West Point. He describes Gen. Scott as in good health and spirits. Nothing during the interview transpired to show that the old hero's confidence in McClellan had in any wise abated. The President takes every occasion to state that the significance of his visit has been overestimated, and that when its purpose is fully known it will be found to have been comparatively unimportant.

THE HUMPHREYS' IMPEACHMENT.

At 12 o'clock the Senate resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment, on the case of West H. Humphreys, of Tennessee. The galleries were densely crowded with ladies and gentlemen to witness the proceedings. Col. Forney, Secretary of the Senate, administered the oath to the President *pro tem*. When the witnesses entered, much curiosity was manifested to see Parson Brownlow, who was among them. Mr. Bingham managed the case in behalf of the House Committe of Impeachment. The opening of Mr. Train was very brief, merely stating the facts to be proved. The Clerk of the United States District Court, of which Humphreys was Judge, and who performed the same office for the rebel Court, and his Deputy, were among the witnesses, and exhibited no signs of repentance for the aid they had given to rebellion. Parson Brownlow's testimony was decidedly spicy. His answers were given in his quaint style, with embellishments which brought a hum of satisfaction from the galleries that had to be checked by the presiding officer. The proof was so overwhelming that no argument was deemed necessary. There was a long and useless discussion on the subject of dividing the question as to removing from office, or adding the disfranchising clause. It was finally decided to add it as an amendment and then a division of the question was ordered. It is worthy of note that Carlile and Powell dodged every question. Mr. Salisbury made an excuse for voting for the impeachment, He did not want to express any opinion except that Humphreys had acted as Judge under a Government adverse to our own, and was therefore liable to impeachment. There was no negative vote on either clause of the final verdict, and West H. Humphreys was declared removed from his office and forever disqualified from holding any office of profit or honor under the Government of the United States.

THE RUMORS OF CABINET CHANGES.

The rumors from New-York of contemplated changes in the Cabinet are not believed here in any quarter, and are generally regarded as mere speculations, from the fact that the President's visit to Lieut.-Gen. Scott was on business, the military bearing of which is only conjectured.

THE CONGRESSIONAL EXCURSIONISTS.

It is not the fact, as stated by one of your cotemporaries, that the Congressional excursionists to White House have been snubbed by Gen. McClellan. On the contrary, until last week, they were admitted everywhere throughout the lines of the army. On the occasion referred to, there was no disposition on the part of the excursionists to in any wise interfere with the duties of the army, and as the railroad from White House was in active use, they refused to go further than that point. So far from annoying the army and Gen. McClellan, it is notorious that the visits of Congressmen to the various points upon the Peninsula, have been productive of great good, in familiarizing them with the formidable operations undertaken by our troops, and otherwise enabling them to comprehend the important movements of the army. The sick and wounded certainly have reason to be thankful that the Congressmen have visited them and ministered to their comfort.

A CASE OF TREASON.

This morning patrolman McDevitt arrested a German named Morris Nushamm, who was charged by another named George Poppers, with using treasonable language, viz.: "I hope the Yankees will be cut to pieces. I could see them to-day broiling in the sun." The witness said he had a Louisiana Tiger belt, and he kissed it several times, exclaiming this is my "holy of holies." The case was laid before Justice Johnson, and there seeming to be matter connected with it worthy of military investigation [illegible] and the [illegible] sent to the Central [illegible] and turned over to the military authorities.

THE AFFAIR ON WHITE RIVER.

Flag-Officer DAVIS, in his official report concerning the expedition up White River, mentioning that after the accident to the *Mound City*, the wounded men were shot by the enemy while in the water, adds: "The Navy Department and country will contrast the barbarities of a savage enemy, with the humane efforts made by our own people to rescue the wounded and disabled under similar circumstances in the engagement of the 5th inst. Several poor fellows, who expired shortly after the engagement, expressed their willingness to die, when they were told the victory was ours."

OPERATIONS ON THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

Flag-Officer FARRAGUT communicates to the Navy Department the report of an encounter between our gunboats on the Mississippi and the rebel artillery in the vicinity of Grand Gulf, between Natchez and Vicksburgh. A boat sent down to bring up coal vessels from near that point discovered earthworks in the process of erection. The *Wissahicken* and *Itasca* were sent down to attack them. They found a battery of rifled guns located there, and a force of some 500 artillerists ready to receive them. A vigorous fight ensued. The *Itasca* was struck twenty-five times, and the *Wissahicken* seventeen. They, however, lost but one man killed and six wounded. The fort being too serious an obstacle to have in the rear of the boats, Commander PALMER, serving at that point, decided to bring the remainder of the squadron down, and break up the business before it became too formidable. On the afternoon of the 18th inst. he dropped down abreast with the squadron, and shelled the town for an hour; but they deserted their batteries, and, with the exception of a few rifle-shots, manifested no resistance. Commander PALMER says the heights are filled with riflemen, and if they give him any more annoyance he shall burn the town.

PRIZES CONDEMNED.

GEORGE A. COFFEY, Esq., United States Attorney for Eastern Pennsylvania, reports that nineteen-twentieths of the prizes brought into Philadelphia, have been or will undoubtedly be condemned, and their proceeds distributed as prize money. The costs in most cases are light. Quite a number of the prizes are already condemned and sold, and the money is about being paid over to the Navy Department for distribution. The cases now in adjudication at Philadelphia will realize to our gallant sailors several hundred thousand dollars.

SENATOR SIMMONS.

The case of Senator SIMMONS is much discussed. No notice has been, or is likely to be, taken upon it by the Senate, beyond the bill proposed by Senator TRUMBULL, to prevent Government officers from taking compensation for procuring contracts. It is known that a Senator has a resolution in hand for the expulsion of Mr. SIMMONS, but events must determine whether it will be offered.

THE TREATY FOR SUPPRESSING THE SLAVE-TRADE.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. SUMNER called up the bill to provide for carrying into effect the treaty with England for suppressing the slave-trade. Messrs. BAYARD, CARLISLE, KENNEDY, POWELL and SAULSBURY, voted "No," on the passage. They all had "Constitutional scruples."

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

When the bill for the admission of West Virginia came up, Mr. SUMNER moved to substitute the Jeffersonian ordinance, in place of the clause requiring the gradual abolition of Slavery. The subject was postponed to take up the Impeachment case.

THE TARIFF.

The Tariff Amendment bill was not touched to-day, the House having, soon after organization, gone in a body to the Senate to attend the impeachment case.

A CHARGE TO BE INVESTIGATED.

After testimony therein had been given to the Court, and before the decision had been rendered, the House had a session of half an hour's duration. Mr. WALKER, Chairman of the Printing Committee, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Judiciary Committee to investigate certain charges made by the New-York *Tribune* in reference to measures taken to induce a reconsideration of the resolution rescinding the GALES & SEATON appropriation.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill was set down for Tuesday next.

BANKING CAPITAL IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, with seventy thousand people and a large floating population, has much less banking capital now than it had in 1817, when the population was less than thirty thousand. The general rate of interest on the street here has been, for the last twenty years, from 1 to 5 per cent. a month, on good security.

DAMAGE BY FRESHETS.

It is stated that all the bridges across the Rappahannock at Fredericksburgh, Va., together with the one just finished, were carried away by a flood on Monday. The river rose twelve feet in a few hours. Timber for the construction of new bridges is already on hand, and in a few days the damage will be repaired.

CONTRABANDS.

Thus far all the able-bodied contrabands who have found their way to the Government headquarters in this city have obtained employment. Yesterday an order was sent to Manassas for a hundred more, wanted for labor in the Quartermaster's and other departments. Those who think Washington is overrun with idle negroes are greatly mistaken.

CIVIL AND MILITARY.

The conflict between the civil and military authorities has subsided. Marshal LAMON has made few if any arrests of negroes, during the past month. Whether he intends gracefully to yield to the Military Governor, or is biding his time for other reasons, is not stated.

THE GUNBOAT PAUL JONES.

The new gunboat *Paul Jones*, Capt. STEEDMAN, having taken on board her armament and complement of seamen, left the Navy-yard yesterday afternoon.

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

The Select Committee appointed by the Speaker, to whom all the papers on file in relation to the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara are referred, consists of Messrs. VAN HORN, of New-York; BLAKE, of Ohio; MENZIES, of Kentucky; TROWBRIDGE, of Michigan; RICE, of Maine; DAVIS, of Pennsylvania, and CRAVEN, of Indiana.

AN ORATION IN BALTIMORE.

Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE will deliver an oration from the steps of the Washington Monument, in Baltimore, on the Fourth of July. Extensive preparations for celebrating the National holiday have been made by the Union men of that city.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE.

The British Post-office has withdrawn its original proposition, made in 1857, and formally accepted by Postmaster-General BLAIR, in November last, for a reduced rate of international letter postage, from twenty-five to twelve cents, between the two countries. The United States Post-office Department did not anticipate this withdrawal, after the subject was favorably reopened by the present Postmaster-General, and upon the British basis. This result will be very much regretted by the commercial and social correspondents in both countries.

PROMOTED.

H. W. TURNER and FRANK KEMBLE, Acting-Masters' Mates, have been promoted to Acting-Masters, at Boston, on the United States ship *Ino*.

DEBATES ON THE REBELLION.

FRANK MOORE, of New-York is here to consult with members upon the propriety of compiling in one handsome all the Congressional speeches and debates referring to the rebellion.

GEN. MCDOWELL.

Gen. MCDOWELL is better to-day.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday Evening, June 26, 1862.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO WEST POINT.

Notwithstanding the suddenness and mysterious nature of President LINCOLN'S trip to West Point, I do not think that it caused anything like the speculation here that it seems to do in New-York. I am sure that it is not generally accepted as an omen of evil. Unquestionably, it was prompted by the gravest reasons of State; nothing less could have occasioned such an expedition at this time, with its urgent accessories of special trains, and the unavoidable encouragement which it will afford to the rebel sensationists. No one can doubt that the whole South will ring with the news that the President has fled North in disguise by a special train, to escape from capture by JACKSON; and that Washington is on the point of falling into the hands of that enterprising General. But the confidence here in Mr. LINCOLN'S sagacity and prudence is too profound to allow unfriendly criticism; and we don't expect this city to be endangered by the rebel forces, though many of us *would* like to know that the old flag floats over Richmond.

A CORRECTION.

I was mistaken in stating in my last letter that it was Hon. JOSEPH SEGAR who propounded to a public meeting in Norfolk, the interrogatory, which of the two they would first relinquish, Slavery or the Union —the response to which, as I stated, brought out an unequivocal indication of preference for the Union over Slavery. It was Mr. THOMAS, of Iowa, under whose speaking occurred the incident related, and not Mr. SEGAR.

THE TREASURY NOTE SYSTEM.

Secretary CHASE has the power to carry his latest recommendations through Congress, but not to convince everybody of their entire wisdom. The small-note feature, although no one, at this period of anxiety, cares to combat a Government measure, is regarded with disapproval by numbers of our coolest financiers. Its necessity does not appear; in fact it does seem evident that it is unnecessary. With a sufficient National currency of the denomination of five dollars and upwards, I think no man will be hardy enough to assert that the country does not possess abundant specie for small change. Of the superiority of gold and silver over *any* paper, for this purpose, I had supposed the public entirely satisfied; it is equally convenient, it continually reminds us of the true basis of currency, and frees us from the losses of a shinplaster circulation, so attenuated that counterfeits escape the careful scrutiny to which large notes are always subject. For the Government thus to indorse the principle of a small-note currency, I regard as a mistake which is the greater, because without excuse.

The assumption, too, by the Government, of the business of bank-note engraving, seems to me but another way of creating new places for political favorites. It is sheer nonsense to claim that the Government cannot procure the best of work done for it, and at the lowest prices. Judging from precedents, the new mode of procuring Treasury Notes will cost more than to get them by contract, and I fear that it will increase the liabilities of frauds. If the United States Government proposes to compete with the manufacturing industry of the country, why not establish a paper-mill and an ink-factory at the same time?

GEN. POPE.

The arrival of this most successful of all our fighting Generals, is an event of significance. If the rumor of this morning is half true—that JACKSON is again at Front Royal with 70,000 men—we need JOHN POPE to catch him. I trust that he will at once have created for him a new department, to consist of whatever region may at any time be occupied by this most formidable of Virginia rebels, and be put in the field with a roving commission, and no instructions but the general ones to bag the enemy.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

I took a look to-day at this delightful spot, now habited in all the glories of June. The veterans who lay "superfluous" in its airy halls and leafy shades, ought to be the happiest men in the world. With the recollection of glorious services rendered to their country, and the continual evidences of a nation's gratitude, are combined physical comforts rarely equaled, and the assurance of life-long support, which must, so far as the nature of human existence permits, free them from all cares for the future.

The building occupied by the President's family is a plain, chaste structure, of moderate dimensions, and looking like a better-class cottage for Summer retirement. Its symmetry and simplicity are pleasantly in harmony with the nature of our Government and the character of its present Chief. Long may it be before the grand unostentation of Republican habits shall yield to the idle vanities of display, which are the sign, as they are the fruit, of national corruption.

THE CITY.

Meantime, we attend habitually upon the doings of Congress, and listen hopefully for good news from Richmond. It gives us daily comfort to see the street railway progress, and to feel that the Capitol will some day be finished. A splendid rain has left the air cool enough for April, and given us a fresh sense of comfort. Theatres and hospitals are good stock, and churches literally nowhere. The office-seekers are pretty well thinned out, and the manufacture of Brigadier-Generals is supposed to have become a "lost art;" at least till we gain some more victories.

J. M. W.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 26.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) presented several petitions in favor of a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River.

Mr. FOSTER presented petitions for the passage of a bankrupt act.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill for the relief of the widow of Gen. C. F. SMITH.

On motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) the bill to grant the proceeds of certain public lands to aid in the construction of the Northern Pacific railroad, was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) the bill to increase the compensation of Surveyors of the Customs for the Northern District of New-York was taken up and passed.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (State's Rights,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of War transmit to the Senate the report of JOSEPH HOLT and ROBERT DALE OWEN, and all the statements of that Commission. Laid over.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the bill to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain for suppressing the Slave-trade was taken up.

NAYS—Messrs. Carlisle, Kennedy, Powell and Saulsbury—4.

On motion of Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the bill for the admission of the State of Western Virginia into the Union was taken up.

Mr. SUMNER said there was a condition in the bill which recognized Slavery till the end of the year 1863, so that the bill would admit another Slave State into the Union, to which he (SUMNER) was opposed. He offered as an amendment, that within the limits of the said State there shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude otherwise than punishment for crime whereof the party shall be duly convicted.

Pending the question, the Senate resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge HUMPHREYS.

The Senators took their places on the platform, on either side of the President *pro tem.*

The House, being notified, came over in a body, and took seats on the floor of the Senate.

The return of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate to the summons issued for WEST H. HUMPHREYS, showing that he (HUMPHREYS) could not be found, was read.

The Sergeant-at-Arms then made a proclamation calling on WEST H. HUMPHREYS to answer to the charges made by the House.

No answer being made, the President *pro tem.* stated that the managers on the part of the House were at liberty to proceed in support of the impeachment made by the House.

The names of the witnesses subpœnaed were then called by the Secretary of the Senate.

ANDREW JOHNSON not answering, he was, on motion of Mr. BINGHAM, for the Managers on the part of the House, excused from obeying the summons, on the ground that duties of a public character rendered it impossible for him to attend.

Most of the witnesses having answered to their names,

Mr. TRAIN, on the part of the Managers of the House, opened the case, analyzing the articles of impeachment, and briefly stating what he intended to prove against the defendant.

Mr. BINGHAM, on the part of the Managers, offered in evidence: *First*, The message of FRANKLIN PIERCE of March 24, 1853, nominating WEST H. HUMPHREYS for Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern and Middle Districts of Tennessee. *Second*, The journal of the Senate confirming that nomination. *Third*, An authenticated copy of the commission issued by the President to WEST H. HUMPHREYS.

JACOB MCGAVITT was called as a witness and examined by Mr. BINGHAM, and testified as follows: Resided at Nashville, Tenn.; was Clerk of the District Court of the United States until some time in October, 1861, when there was a Court established there, styled the District Court of the Confederate States, over which WEST H. HUMPHREYS presided as Judge; and in May or June, 1861, he (MCGAVITT) was sworn in as Clerk of that Court; HUMPHREYS directed him to take an oath to support the Confederate States; the records of this Confederate Court were taken away by the Receiver about two days after the fall of Fort Donelson. Witness produced a note from Judge HUMPHREYS, received about four days after the fall of Fort Donelson, directing him to carry the records to Murfreesboro.

Mr. BINGHAM—Put the note in evidence.

Witness further testified that he had not seen HUMPHREYS since that time, and did not know his whereabouts.

The records of the Confederate Court were produced, showing that HUMPHREYS ordered the change of cases to the Confederate Court, and money involved in suits of non-residents to be turned over to the use of the Confederate States.

ISAAC LYTTON was next sworn, and testified as follows: Lived in Nashville; was Deputy Clerk of the Confederate Court under HUMPHREYS; judgments were entered in the trial docket of the Confederate Court, in HUMPHREYS' own handwriting, on suits against non-residents, under the sequestration act, for the use of the Confederate States; there were also suits of a criminal character brought against citizens of the United States for treason against the Confederate Government.

Mr. SAULSBURY suggested to the Managers that the trial would be much prolonged, and if they proved that HUMPHREYS had held a Court of the Confederate States, that would be abundant evidence for impeachment. He would be willing to vote for impeachment on that ground.

The witness further testified that some of these persons who were brought into Court for treason against the Confederate States gave bonds, whilst others took the oath of allegiance or enlisted in the Confederate service; the conditions given to some of them by HUMPHREYS was that they might go free if they would enlist in the Confederate army; those who refused to take the oath of allegiance or enlist were remanded to jail; their only offence was adherence to the United States; some of these persons were brought into Court by soldiers of the Confederate army; some of them on the order of HUMPHREYS; HUMPHREYS had gone South; witness had not seen him since February.

JOHN HUGH SMITH, sworn: Was a lawyer; resided in Nashville; knew HUMPHREYS; he had held no United States Court since the act of secession in Tennessee in June, 1861; on the last Saturday of December, 1860, at a political meeting in Nashville, HUMPHREYS made a secession speech and used arguments in favor of the State seceding; the tendencies of his speech were calculated to bring about a conflict of arms; in conversations with witness HUMPHREYS expressed himself in favor of the secession of Tennessee.

H. B. SCOVILLE, sworn—Sometime in October, 1861, he was arrested on a warrant emanating from the so-called Court of the Confederate States, and taken before HUMPHREYS, on the charge of sedition and rebellion against the Confederate States, and giving aid and comfort to the United States, for having said a United States flag would float over the Capitol of Tennessee and all the Capitols of the seceded States. The Judge told him he was a dangerous man, but decided that he was not an alien enemy. Witness was held to bail in the sum of $10,000, bonds for which were executed; he told HUMPHREYS that a prominent lawyer of Nashville had said as much as he (witness) had; HUMPHREYS replied that if he knew who the lawyer was he would arrest him in less than twenty-four hours; HUMPHREYS then told him (witness) that he thought he should increase his bail to $20,000.

WM. G. BROWNLOW was next sworn: He had known WEST H. HUMPHREYS about twenty years; at the time of the trial of Mr. DICKINSON he was in the Court-room; DICKINSON made a short speech in defence of himself, and declined to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government; the charge against DICKINSON was that he was a stubborn, unyielding Union man; it was agreed he should leave the country, but the case was reconsidered and his friends gave bail for his good behavior and to keep the peace; Witness was at the trial of Dr. THORNBERG; THORNBERG raised a cavalry company and attempted to escape to the Cumberland Gap, but was captured and brought into Court between two files of infantry; HUMPHREYS made a bitter, vindictive, political stump speech from the bench; there was a juror there by the name of O'CONNOR, who came from Charleston and had a palmetto badge on his coat; HUMPHREYS appointed as Commissioner a man named REYNOLDS, a beastly drunkard, and a fair representative of the Southern Confederacy. He (BROWNLOW) was arrested on the 6th of December, by REYNOLDS, who refused to take bail, and he (BROWNLOW) was sent to jail. A military officer came to him and told him that he could come out of jail if he would take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy. He said he would see the whole Confederacy in the infernal regions before he would take such an oath. They never pestered him any more after this. He was kept in jail about three months, and then discharged on an order of one BENJAMIN, and he was free from Judge HUMPHREYS about three minutes, when he was rearrested by the military authority of a man named RAMSAY, who was Confederate Attorney for the whole State, and who had been the Federal Attorney for four years previously. He (RAMSAY) had attempted to raise a company, but was unpopular, and got but thirty men, while he drew rations for sixty. This was discovered, and he was drummed out of camp as a rascal, but this, in his (BROWNLOW'S) opinion, only qualified him still more eminently to serve the Confederate Government.

Mr. BINGHAM, on the part of the Managers, said that he should offer no more evidence, thinking the facts charged abundantly proved. He should, therefore, demand of the honorable Court, in the name of the House of Representatives, and of the people of the United States whose liberties had been so outraged by this reckless Judge, that a conviction be had of impeachment upon the charges proved against him.

The President *pro tem.* then put the question whether the accused was guilty of the high crimes and misdemeanors charged by the articles of impeachment of the House of Representatives.

Mr. SAULSBURY said he should vote for the impeachment of HUMPHREYS on the ground that while holding an office as Judge of a United States Court, he had assumed to act as a Judge of the Confederate States. But he (SAULSBURY) would not commit himself to any of the declarations or sentiments of the Managers on the part of the House.

The accused was found guilty on the first article by a unanimous vote of the thirty-eight members present.

Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Johnson, Pearce, Rice, Simmons, Stark and Wilson, of Massachusetts, were absent.

On the second article, charging him with supporting and advocating the act of secession, Mr. BROWNING voted not guilty; guilty, 35. On the third article, charging him with organizing armed rebellion, the vote was: Guilty, 32; not guilty, Messrs. Anthony, Fessenden, Foster and Harlan—4. On the fourth article, charging him with a conspiracy to oppose by force the Government of the United States, guilty, 27; not guilty, 10—Messrs. Browning, Cowan, Harris, Henderson, Kennedy, Latham, McDougall, Nesmith, Ten Eyck, Wilson, of Missouri. Mr. SAULSBURY was excused on the fifth article, and the vote was unanimous. On the sixth article, on a specification charging a confiscation of the property of citizens, not guilty, 24; guilty, 11.

The Court then took a recess till 4 o'clock.

At 4 o'clock the Court again met.

Mr. FOSTER offered the following question to be put to the Court: Is the Court of opinion that WEST H. HUMPHREYS be removed from office of District Judge for the District Court of the United States for the District of Tennessee.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to add, "And that he be disqualified from holding or enjoying any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States."

Mr. FOSTER said he had followed the precedent in the case of Judge PICKERING, of New-Hampshire, and if the question was put as a whole, any Senator could call for a division.

Mr. TRUMBULL was not satisfied with this. This was not one proposition as a whole.

The President *pro tem.* suggested that both propositions be read and decided. They were divisible. Mr. TRUMBULL'S amendment was then adopted—Yeas, 27; Nays, 10.

Mr. DAVIS called for a division of the question.

The first part of the question was then adopted—Yeas, 38; Nays, none.

The second part was then adopted—Yeas, 35; Nays, none.

The President *pro tem.* then pronounced judgment: It is hereby ordered and decreed that WEST H. HUMPHREYS, Judge of the District Court for the Western, Middle and Eastern Districts of Tennessee, be and is removed from said office, and that he be and is disqualified from holding or enjoying any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States.

The Court then adjourned *sine die*.

Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 26.

The members of the House shortly after assembling proceeded to the Senate to attend the Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge HUMPHREYS.

When the members returned to the Hall, Mr BINGHAM, on the part of the Managers, reported the proceedings and results of the hight Court of Impeachment.

Mr. WALTON, of Vermont, (Rep.,) rising to a question of privilege, caused to be read a communication in the New-York *Tribune*, entitled "The *Intelligencer* book job," sent thither by one of its Washington reporters. He thought it due to himself, who introduced the resolution to which reference is made by one who, by courtesy, occupies a seat in the reporters' gallery, that the charge made in that article should be investigated. He therefore offered the following:

Whereas, The publishers of the New-York *Tribune*, on the authority of one of their correspondents, have declared and published that offers of a pecuniary nature have been made apparently for the purpose of obtaining the action of this House improperly, corruptly and criminally, which charge, if true, involves a breach of the privilege of the House, and if false, in respect to any Members of this House or others, who are implicated, is a breach of the privileges accorded to reporters by the courtesy of the House, therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed forthwith to inquire, by whom, and on what authority such charge, and any other contained in the article referred to, has been made, and to make a thorough investigation as to their truth or falsity, and report all the evidence to the House, with their opinion thereon, and such resolutions as to them shall seem meet; and that said Committee have power to send for persons and papers, and report at any time.

The resolution was adopted by 102 against 8, namely: Messrs. F. A. Conkling, Ely, Frauchot, Frank, Lansing, Lovejoy, Trimble, Washburne.

The House passed the Senate bill to provide additional medical officers in the volunteer service.

The members again proceeded to the Senate, by invitation of that body, to hear judgment pronounced in the impeachment case.

After they returned therefrom, the House adjourned.

State Convention in Maine.

BANGOR, Thursday, June 26.

The "Jameson" Democratic Convention, which assembled under a People's call, was not very largely attended, but quite spicy. ALLEN HAINES, of Portland, was temporary Chairman, and FRANCIS G. BUTLER, of Farmington, President.

The resolution to sustain the Administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war for the support of the Constitution and enforcement of the laws, but against making the war a crusade for negro emancipation, was adopted.

A spirited debate ensued in relation to dropping JAMESON, and taking a man on whom the Dana men could unite, and some remarkable, disclosures were made. Messrs. PETERS and BLAKE of Bangor, JEWETT of Belfast, KIMBALL of Portland, and WYMAN of Somerset, participated. A motion to nominate JAMESON by acclamation produced so much confusion, and was so opposed, that it was withdrawn, and a ballot was had, resulting in the nomination of JAMESON by 166 to 106 for BION BRADBURY. The result was a defeat of that section of the Convention which wished to unite with the Danaites.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 812, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE INVESTMENT OF RICHMOND—Graphic Editorial Correspondence—Incidents—The Raid upon Whitehouse—Great Battle at Hand—An Advance and Success—Extracts from Richmond Papers.

NEWS FROM NORTH CAROLINA AND NORFOLK.

NEWS FROM GEN. FREMONT—The Enemy Largely Reinforced—Fremont at Strasburgh.

FROM BANKS' DIVISION—Concentration of forces.

FIGHTING IN ARKANSAS.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH—Affairs at New-Orleans, Memphis, on the Mississippi and at Richmond—Extracts from Southern Papers.

NEWS FROM EUROPE—American Affairs in England—The Great Exhibition—France and the Mexican Invasion—Defeat of the French in Mexico—Intervention threats renewed.

THE PRESIDENT'S FLYING VISIT TO WEST POINT—Exciting rumors.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW—The Philadelphia Papers.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A number of variety and interest.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies

Lady Readers of the Times, if you wish handsome gaiter boots and shoes for yourselves and families, good articles, moderate prices, patronize
MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

The Orient Mutual Insurance Company
HAVE REMOVED
TO
NO. 43 WALL-STREET.

Deafness—Its Causes and Prevention.—A Popular Treatise, by Dr. E. BUNFORD LIGHTHILL. With Illustrations. Price 50 cents. CARLETON, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway.

Dr. E. Bunford Lighthill,
No. 34 St. Mark's-place.
CONSULTATIONS
Until 3 P. M., daily.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

HALSEY—ROCKWELL.—In Morristown, N. J., on Wednesday, June 25, by Rev. David Irving, SAMUEL S. HALSEY, Esq., to EMMA, daughter of Mr. David Rockwell, all of the former place.

PEARSON—VAN DERBECK.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, June 24, by Rev. P. D. Van Cleef, WILLIAM E. PEARSON to SUSAN A., only daughter of J. J. Van Derbeck, Esq.

SMITH—CARUSO.—On Wednesday, June 4, at Great George-st. Chapel, Liverpool, by Rev. Enoch Miller, assisted by Rev. T. S. Raffles, D. D., LL. D., FREDERICK SMITH, of London, to AMALIA, second daughter of D. Sp. Caruso, Esq., of Cephalonia, and niece of Wm. J. Harris, of Liverpool.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—In Tarrytown, on Tuesday, 24th inst., at the residence of his son-in-law, Chas. B. Fosdick, DAVID T. BALDWIN, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Bartholomew Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Friday morning, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

BUSH.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 24, at his late residence, No. 57 Leroy-st., Hon. JAMES W. BUSH, Member of the Fifth Assembly District, in the 56th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, the members of Assembly, and the members of the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 27th inst, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, corner of Bedford and Morton sts.

BRYANT.—In Rhinebeck, State of New-York, on Thursday, June 19, MARY ANNA BRYANT, wife of the late John Bryant, Jr., of Boston, Mass.

DUNN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 26, BENJ. DUNN, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his son, No. 290 Sackett-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock.

☞ Jersey papers please copy.

KINGSLAND.—In this City, on Thursday, June 26, of diphtheria, LAURA KINGSLAND, daughter of John A. Kingsland, aged 5 years and 11 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) at No. 272 West 44th-st., at 1 P. M.

MACFARLANE.—In this City, on Thursday, June 26, JAMES, son of Alexander and Helen Macfarlane, aged 21 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 89 West 18th-st.

PURDY.—In this City, on Thursday, June 26, after a lingering illness, ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Rebecca Purdy, aged 19 years, 7 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 335 8th-av., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Bronxville for interment.

RAYNOR.—In this City, on Thursday, June 26, WILLIAM RAYNOR, aged 80 years, 1 month and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his son, Jacob Raynor, also the members of Rutgers-st. Church, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 39 Suffolk-st.

VALENTINE.—At Glen Cove, L. I., on Thursday morning, June 26, SARAH VALENTINE, aged 85 years.

The relatives and friends, and those of her brother, Ellwood Valentine, are invited to attend her funeral, from Friends' Meeting-house, at Matinecock, L. I., on Sixth day, Sixth month, 27th, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

WALSH.—On Friday, June 13, on board the United States steamer *Flag*, JOSEPH CORREA WALSH, formerly of the U. S. Navy.

His remains were interred at Bay Point, opposite Hilton Head, S. C.

☞ At a meeting of the Tenth Company, Seventh Regiment, National Guard, held in the barracks at Fort Federal Hill, Baltimore, on the 24th of June, 1862, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, In His wise Providence, it has pleased the Great Ruler of events to remove from our midst our late esteemed comrade, EDWARD B. WELLES; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we find language utterly inadequate to express the depth of grief in which we are plunged, yet we would fain mingle our tears with those of his afflicted family, and assure them, that no member of Company K was more dear to our hearts. We shall always remember him as the polished gentleman, the good soldier, and the warm-hearted friend.

Resolved, That while we mourn with those who mourn for him, we cannot forget that another bright star is added to that glorious galaxy of patriots who have laid down their lives in the great cause of our common country.

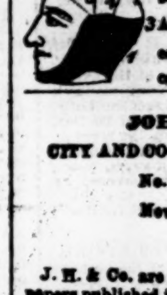
Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon our records, a copy sent to the family of our deceased brother, and printed in the New-York journals.

Resolved, That this company wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 301.—June 26, 1862.
50, 38, 1, 32, 6, 71, 58, 13, 2, 54, 69, 44.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 302.—June 26, 1862.
47, 40, 73, 14, 68, 10, 12, 20, 16, 32, 56, 67.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS [illegible]—June 26, 1862.
6, 71, 7, 61, 32, 59, 28, [illegible], 51, 18, 26.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS [illegible]—June 26, 1862.
20, 60, 23, 68, 15, 55, 36, 44, 65, [illegible], 57.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

REMOVAL.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
have removed from their old stand, No. 119 Nassau-st., to
NO. 37 PARK-ROW,
corner of Beekman-st., fronting the Park, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. They are agents for nearly all the newspapers in the United States and British Provinces which are received and filed for the benefit of their customers. They make it for the interest of business men to do their advertising through them.



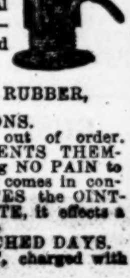
WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, Ne
New-York Times

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all the newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

FILE FOR SALE.—A COMPLETE FILE OF the New-York *Daily Times* for sale, from October 1, 1860, to the present time. Price $1 per month. Address FILE, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE,

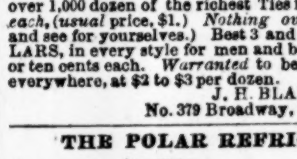


The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the
PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,
Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.
It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.
ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.
PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.
The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.
By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.
Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S
EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS,
NO. 62 JOHN-ST.
INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE MANUFACTURE OF FIREWORKS, WHICH CANNOT BE CONTROVERTED.
FIRST—I commenced manufacturing in 1854, and now have the largest pyrotechnic establishment in the world.
SECOND—Since I have essayed to make exhibition work, no public displays have occurred where a premium has been offered for the best fireworks; consequently, I do not make premium fireworks.
THIRD—I have received the preference from our own Government for signals, &c., used in the Army and Navy, after submitting my samples in competition with the most celebrated firework makers in the United States.
FOURTH—By untiring energy and enterprise, I have succeeded in selling more goods yearly than all similar establishments in the United States combined.
The above facts constitute a sufficient guarantee to all purchasers of the Excelsior Fireworks as to assortment, price and quality.
Committees on public displays are respectfully solicited to call upon me personally at FUNSTON & SCOFIELDS, Principal Agency, No. 62 John-st., three doors from William.
G. A. LILLIENDAHL.

MAAMMOTH SALE OF RICH PARIS NECK
TIES
AND GENTS' SUPERIOR FINE LINEN COLLARS.
A table 100 feet long, *loaded* with Neckties, *at prices which no regular dealer can begin to reach.* The first *line* of ties on the *left*, as you enter the store, are 10 and 15 cents each. The *first* line on the *right*, 20 feet in length, and embracing over 500 dozen Ties, are 25 cents each, (*usual price*, 50 cents.) The *second* line, on the right, are 35 cents each. The *last* line on the right, comprising over 1,000 dozen of the richest Ties imported, are 50 *cents each*, (*usual* price, $1.) *Nothing over fifty cents.* (Call and see for yourselves.) Best 3 and 4-ply LINEN COLLARS, in every style for men and boys, $1 20 per dozen, or ten cents each. *Warranted* to be the same as are sold everywhere, at $2 to $3 per dozen.
J. H. BLAKE & CO.,
No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR



AND
WATER COOLER
COMBINED.
THE
ONLY PERFECT
Provision Preserver
Made.
ALWAYS DRY AND ALWAYS SWEET.
A variety of sizes, from $5 up.
BARTLETT & LESLEY. No. 426 Broadway.

S—T—1860—X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS
Invigorates, strengthens and purifies the system; is a perfect appetizer, and Nature's great restorer. It is composed of pure St. Croix rum, the celebrated Calisaya bark, roots and herbs. Particularly adapted to weak and delicate persons, and can be relied upon for its purity. It cures Dyspepsia, is a gentle tonic, and is just the thing for changes of the seasons. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

LIPPMANN & BACHMAN'S
MAGNETIC MUSK-CAT POWDERS,
The only infallible remedies for the destruction of ROACHES, CROTON BUGS, BED-BUGS, ANTS, MOTHS, FLEAS, RATS and MICE. Dépôt, No. 544 Broadway.

EXPRESS FOR NEWBERN, N. C.—ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY will dispatch their Express to the "Burnside Division" on SATURDAY, June 28. Shippers must send invoices of the contents of packages. Nothing contraband taken. Whisky and Brandy will not be received for shipment.
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

ARNOLD'S LONDON WRITING FLUID, 18 dozen quarts and 6 dozen pints, for sale by W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square. They have just received an invoice of Stub's files, tools and wire. They have also for sale Green's Patent Self-Sealing Stone Preserve Jars.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF "ADAM BEDE."

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
No. CCLVI.] CONTENTS. [JULY, 1862.
A FLYING TRIP THROUGH NORWAY. FIRST PAPER.
ILLUSTRATIONS—In Norseland—Steamer entering the Fjord—The Islands—Coast of Norway—Approach to Christiana—Station-house, Logen Valley—Station Boy—Good-by—Norwegian Peasant Family—The Post-Girl.
SOCIAL ÆSTHETICS.
ILLUSTRATIONS—The Venus of Milo—Horned Head-Dresses—Head-Dresses, 1150—Ball-Dress, 1810—Marguerite of Lorraine, 1590—La Belle Hamilton, 1670—Queen Elizabeth—Catherine de Medicis, 1550—Marguerite of Lorraine—Shawl and Lady, 1859—Ringing the Bell—Evening Dress, 1812—Normandy Peasant Girl—Mrs. Flounsir—Lady Percy and Northumberland—Heloise, 1150.
SURRY COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.
ILLUSTRATIONS—The Windsor Chair—"Good-mornin', Ladies"—The Pigeon-Roost—The Horn-Snake—The Wedding—The Night-Meeting—The Fire-Hunt.
WRECKED AND RESCUED.
LOUIS AGASSIZ.
ORLEY FARM. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. Illustrated by J. E. MILLAIS.
CHAPTER LVII. The Loves and Hopes of Albert Fitzallen.
CHAPTER LVIII. Miss Stavely Declines to Eat Minced Veal.
CHAPTER LIX. No Surrender.
CHAPTER LX. What Rebekah did for her Son.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Father and Daughter—The Two Peregrines.
THE HARTFORD CONVENTION.
THE UNSIGNED RECEIPT.
MISTRESS AND MAID. A HOUSEHOLD STORY. By Miss MULOCK.
DOWN IN THE GLEN AT IDLEWILD.
THE ADVENTURES OF PHILIP. By W. M. THACKERAY.
CHAPTER XXXVII. Nec plena Cruoris Hirudo.
CHAPTER XXXVIII. The Bearer of the Bowstring.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Old Man of the Mountains—Joan of Arc—Judith and Holofernes.
LOIS.
IF I COULD KNOW.
THE DEAD-LETTER OFFICE.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
LITERARY NOTICES.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
OUR FOREIGN BUREAU.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
FASHIONS FOR JULY.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Street Costume and Boy's Dress—Promenade Toilet.

In the present number of HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, is given the first of a series of papers by J. ROSS BROWNE, descriptive of travels in Northern Europe, illustrated by characteristic sketches by the author. These papers will include descriptions of journeys in Norway, Poland and Russia.
Mr. LOSSING'S article on the "Hartford Convention," is in continuation of the series which will describe, in detail, the attempted insurrections against the United States, beginning with the "Whisky Insurrection," and closing with the "South Carolina Nullification," which was so promptly put down by ANDREW JACKSON.
Dr. WYNNE'S Biographical Papers will contain sketches of the men now living, who are the leading representatives of American Literature and Science.
Mr. THACKERAY'S "Philip" approaches its close. The Publishers are happy to announce that it will be followed, commencing probably in the next Number, by a New Novel, by the author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," and "Silas Marner."
As an Illustrated Magazine, HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY has no rival. Whenever it is possible for the artist to aid the writer, his services have been called into requisition. The expense for the illustrations alone, exceed the entire cost of the literary and artistic matter of any other similar periodical.
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The DEMAND NOTES of the United States will be received for subscriptions. Our distant friends are requested to remit them in preference to Bank Notes.
HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

APPLETON'S
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VICTOR HUGO'S GREAT ROMANCE,
HANS OF ICELAND.
Author of "Les Miserables," "Notre Dame de Paris," &c.
"Hans of Iceland" is a book more interesting and exciting than "Les Miserables." 1 vol., 8vo.; paper, 50 cents; cloth, 75 cents. Sent free by mail on receipt of price.
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Successor to M. Doolady, Publisher, No. 49 Walker-st.
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"MEDICAL COMMON SENSE."—NEARLY 300 illustrated and neatly-bound pages, written in plain English, "that everybody can understand." Part I—Treats on the causes, prevention and cure of chronic diseases. Part II—On "Marriage and Sexual Philosophy." Both in one volume.
Price $1. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Contents table sent free. The author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, late of Saratoga, has permanently located his office at No. 1,130 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts., New-York City. May be consulted in person or by letter. No charge for first interview. Office hours from 1 to 6 P. M., except Sundays.

THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, BY DR. F. HOLLICK, the well-known author and lecturer. 200th edition, with Colored Plates and Wood-cuts. It is adapted for popular use, containing everything Anatomical, Physiological and Medical, relating to Marriage, in a perfectly moral and unobjectionable form, though strictly scientific. Every adult should read it. There is no other book like it in print. Price $1, for which it will be sent free, by post, to any address. Direct to Dr. F. HOLLICK, Box No. 3,606 Post-office, New-York City. Dr. HOLLICK'S City office is No. 599 Broadway. Hours, 10 till 2 o'clock daily, except Sunday.

MILITARY.

STANTON LEGION.
COL. W. H. ALLEN.
Recruits wanted immediately for Company A, Stanton Legion. This Company is nearly full, and requires but few men to complete it. Good quarters, rations, and uniforms of the regular army furnished as soon as mustered into the service. Promotions to the rank of Lieutenants made from the most deserving non-commissioned officers and privates. The evidence of Col. ALLEN'S treatment of his men in the First Regiment, is sufficient guarantee to persons enlisting of their being properly provided for. $2 bounty and one month's pay in advance. Relief Tickets furnished to families of soldiers. Apply to
W. H. JENNER, Captain Company A.
Recruiting Office, No. 273 Spring-st.

HEADQUARTERS, LAFAYETTE HALL, Broadway.
SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.—BEING authorized by the Governor of the State of New-York to raise a Company of Volunteers, to be attached to Spinola's Empire Brigade, I am now ready to receive all able-bodied men who wish to serve their country, in a first-class Company. Each man, as soon as he signs the roll, will be subsisted and clothed at the expense of the Government, and sent to comfortable quarters at camp, near the City. Pay from $13 to $23 per month, to commence from date of enlistment.
GEO. H. HITCHCOCK, Lieut., Recruiting Officer.

M'CLELLAN INFANTRY.—BEING AUTHORized by the Governor of the State of New-York to raise a company of volunteers to be ready in sixty days, I call upon all young men desirous to join my company to apply immediately. $100 bounty, and pay from $13 to $23 per month, one month's pay in advance, according to a bill passed the United States Senate June 3, 1862. Headquarters, No. 602 Broadway. Capt. WM. W. BATES, late Lieutenant in Mexican War.
Approved at the United States Mustering Office, June 4, 1862, by Capt. F. S. Larned, United States Army.

$100 BOUNTY.—UNION VOLUNTEERS' ASSOCIATION.—All honorably discharged Volunteers are requested to meet at the Harmonie Garden, Nos. 139 and 141 Essex-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock A. M. By order of the Committee.
E. BOAS, President 39th Regiment N. Y. V.
T. SULLIVAN, Vice-President 4th Regiment N. Y. V.
C. A. MCMANUS, Secretary 11th N. Y. V.
C. PRAEDEL, Recording Secretary N. Y. V.

A HANDSOME SUM WILL BE PAID TO any person who can enlist a number of men for cavalry; one of the best of regiments, good horses, clothes and quarters. Inquire or address J. W., No. 109 West 11th-st.

READ. READ. READ.
DANVILLE, Pa., June 2, 1862.
Dr. WM. H. GREGG—*Dear Sir*: In February, 1861, I was afflicted with the sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using it I experienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours, truly,
J. V. L. DE WITT.
Sold by all druggists. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

OWNERS OF HORSES WILL FIND DR. TOBIAS' LINIMENT, in pint bottles, at 50 cents, superior to anything else for curing colic, swellings, all lameness, bruises, lumps, &c. Sold by all the storekeepers and druggists. Dépôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, HEARTBURN, ACIDITY OF STOMACH, WATER-BRASH, &c., use TADMAN'S
COMPOUND MAGNESIA LOZENGES,
No. 81 Bleecker-st. and No. 363 4th-av.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, June 26, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 45 bbls. Ashes, 23,120 bbls. Flour, 810 bbls. and 1,250 bags Corn Meal, 184,423 bush. Wheat, 103,211 bushels Corn, 300 bush. Rye, 53,200 bush. Oats, 1,500 bush. Malt, 3,216 pkgs. Provisions, 2,240 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 75 bbls., at $5 81¼ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 300 bags Java, on private terms; and 100 bags St. Domingo, at 19c., cash, ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Is in good request, and is advancing. Middlings, 36c.@37c., chiefly within the range, ℔ ℔. Total sales 1,200 bales, including resales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in brisk demand to-day, especially for shipment, and prices have again advanced about 10c. per bbl.—the market closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 31,000 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 30@$4 45; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 65@$4 90, chiefly at $4 70@$4 75; Superfine Western, inferior to choice at $4 30@$4 45; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 60@$5 65; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 65@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 05@$5 15, chiefly $5 05@$5 10 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 30	@$4 45
Extra State	4 65	@ 4 90
Superfine Western	4 30	@ 4 45
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 60	@ 5 65
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 65	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 05	@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 20	@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	4 95	@ 6 80
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 80	@ 6 80

Southern Flour is in good request and is advancing; sales 2,300 bbls. at $5 10@$5 80 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 85@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in fair request, at rising prices; sales 2,450 bbls. extra, at $4 65@$6 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at $2 75@$4 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal finds ready buyers at $2 85 for Jersey, $3 for Marsh's Caloric and Fairfax, and $3@$3 05 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales, 440 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very active request to-day, chiefly for export, at a further advance of 2c.@3c. ℔ bushel. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 278,500 bushels, part to arrive, including Canada Club at $1 06@$1 09; White Western, part at $1 26@$1 28; Amber Western at $1 22@$1 24; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 13@$1 20; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 10@$1 12, and some lots reported at even higher figures; Milwaukee Club, poor to prime, at $1@$1 10; Chicago Spring, at 97c.@$1 09, and choice White Kentucky at about $1 37 ℔ bushel. Corn is steadily advancing, being in lively demand. Sales 151,000 bushels, (part to arrive,) at 53c.@54c., for old Mixed Western; 49c.@52c. for new do.; 43c.@48c. for unsound new and old do.; 53½c.@56½c. for poor to prime Yellow Western; 58c. for White Western, and 68c.@70c. for White Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye is in demand, at 76c.@76c. ℔ bushel. Sales, 4,300 bushels. Barley is unaltered. Oats continue in moderate request, including Canada, at 43c.@44c.; Western, at 42½c.@44c., and State at 44c.@45c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is active and firm at 55c.@70c. ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Find ready buyers at steady prices, including last year's crop, at 15c.@20c. ℔ ℔.

METALS—The demand for the principal kinds has been fair, at full prices.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 240 hhds., including Porto Rico at 34c.@37c.; Cuba Muscovado at 25c.@26c.; English Island at 22c.@26c.; also, by auction, 35 hhds. Porto Rico at 32c.@35c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Sales to-day (indicating a decided improvement in prices) were 35 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, chiefly at $1 35, and, by auction, 756 bbls. do. do. at $1 29@$1 30 ℔ gallon; with 76 bbls. White Resin at $15 ℔ 280 ℔s.

OILS—Holders are now asking $1 25@$1 27 for Crude Sperm, 52c.@55c. for Crude Whale, and 86c.@87c. for Linseed ℔ gallon. The demand is moderate.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good demand at firmer prices. Sales 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $11@$11 12½ for Mess, and $8 62½@$8 75 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request, at 4¼c.@5¼c. for Hams, and 3¼c.@4c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is unchanged. Lard is salable and firm; sales 1,600 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7½c.@8½c. ℔ ℔. Beef has not varied; sales 250 bbls., at $12 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $11@$12 50 for plain Mess, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ℔ tc.; Beef Hams, $15 50@$16 50 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in lively demand, at 9c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 10c.@17c. for poor to choice State, ℔ ℔. Cheese continues in fair request at 5c.@8c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales to-day, 25 tcs. Carolina at $6 87½@$7 25, and 450 bags East India, at $4 62½@$5 87½ ℔ 100 ℔s.; 25,000 bags (additional) were also reported as having been sold, but without reliable particulars.

SPICES—Sales 25 cases No. 1 Nutmegs at 65c.; 500 mats Cassia at 33c.@34c.; and 150 bags Pepper at 16½c. ℔ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been active and buoyant to-day. Sales 1,750 hhds., including Cuba, at 7¾c.@8c.; Porto Rico, 7½c.@8½c.; and New-Orleans, 8¾c.@9½c.; also, by auction, 361 hhds. and 3 tcs. Cuba at 6 15-16c.@7½c. ℔ ℔.

SEEDS—Sales 2,500 bags Bombay Linseed on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 80,000 ℔s., at 9c.@9¼c.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 900 bbls., at 27c.@29c., chiefly at 28c.@28½c., ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A fair business was reported, to-day, at our revised quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10d.@10½d.; Corn, 9½d. ℔ bush.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ℔ tc.; Pork, 3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 27s.6d.@30s., and by steamer, 50s.; Butter and Cheese, 30s., and by steamer, 55s.@60s.; Logwood, 31s. 3d.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d; Oil, 30s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. ℔ bush.; Pork, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ℔ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.; Oil, 35s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 1½d.@3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10½d., ℔ bush.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ℔ bbl., and 7s. ℔ tierce; Beef, 6s. ℔ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Oil Cake, 30s.; Bone, 32s. 6d.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.; Guano, 32s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Bristol—Wheat, 10½d. ℔ bush. For Havre—Wheat, 16c.@18c. ℔ bushel.

A Newspaper Suppressed in Kansas.

ORDER OF BRIG.-GEN. BLUNT.

Headquarters Department of Kansas,
Fort Leavenworth, June 15, 1862.

I. Col. W. A. Barstow, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, Provost-Marshal General, will immediately on receipt of this order, cause to be arrested and held in custody, one B. B. Taylor and his associates, as editors and proprietors of the paper call the "Leavenworth *Inquirer*," published in Leavenworth City, Kansas, and also take possession of and hold the office of the aforesaid "*Inquirer*" and everything pertaining thereto, until further orders.

II. While it is the desire of this Department not to infringe upon the rights of the Press and the liberty of speech, so long as those privileges are legitimately exercised, yet, while the Nation is pouring out its blood and treasure for the suppression of this unholy rebellion against the best Government on earth, as its official representative, I cannot permit the emissaries of the so-called Confederate Government to give aid and comfort to the rebel cause with impunity, even though they may assume to do it under the false pretence of loyalty.

We are now engaged in a war of far greater magnitude, and more important in its results, than any this world has ever before seen; a war not of our own choice, but forced upon us for the defence of our country and flag; and all persons who are permitted, through the public Press or otherwise, to disseminate treason and encourage rebellion, by continual and systematic denunciation of the President and the military authorities under his Administration, and by being the apologists and sympathizers of traitors, are no less enemies, and much more dangerous to the welfare of the Government, than the armed rebel force in the field, *and must and shall be suppressed.*

You will, therefore, in the exercise of your authority as Provost-Marshal General, promptly arrest all parties who may be found, either directly or indirectly, plotting treason against the Government of the United States, and giving aid and comfort to its enemies.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Jura	Liverpool	Quebec	June 12
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	June 18
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	June 18
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	June 19
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	June 21
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 25
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	June 25
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 26
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	June 28
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	July 1
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	July 2
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	July 2
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	July 5
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 9
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 16
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16

FROM AMERICA.

Etna	New-York	Liverpool	June 28
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	June 28
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	June 28
China	New-York	Liverpool	July 2
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	July 5
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	July 5
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	July 9
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	July 12
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	July 12
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	July 16
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 23
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	July 26
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 30
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the steamships *Etna* and *Bavaria* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

WILL JAMES BYRNE OR LAWRENCE CONNOR, of South Illinois, address MARY BYRNE, sister of James, at Clinton-st., South Brooklyn, N. Y.

FIREWORKS.

NOTICE.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

The FIREWORKS from our laboratory have taken away every Premium offered by the American Institute, but one, and all other premiums that have been offered for competition since their laboratory has been in operation.

Cities and Towns, that intend celebrating the coming Anniversary, would do well to make early application at the laboratory,

NORTH POINT,
Jersey City, N. J.
JOSEPH G. & ISAAC EDGE,
Pyrotechnists.

J. W. HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
ONLY DEPOT IN MAIDEN-LANE,
No. 65, corner of William-st.

All our goods are manufactured under the personal supervision of Mr. Hadfield. We keep only his works, and buy none from unreliable makers.

FIRECRACKERS AND TORPEDOES,
at the lowest market rates.

The largest assortment of brilliant Colored Lanterns, for illuminations. STRASBURGER & NUHN,
No. 65 Maiden-lane, corner of William-st.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM
FIREWORKS.

None genuine without our trade mark.
J. G. & I. EDGE.
Manufacturers' Dépôt No. 37 Maiden-lane.
City displays at short notice.
Country jobbers and dealers invited to inspect.

NO. 16 JOHN-STREET.

Emporium for Edge's First Premium Fireworks, also for Smith & Rand's celebrated gunpowder, guns, pistols, caps, cartridges, flags, lanterns, &c.
THOMAS J. JONES, No. 16 John-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, Jr.,
Remember the No., 39 John-st.

1776.—J. G. & I. EDGE'S
FIREWORKS.
Dépôt No. 47 Maiden-lane.
H. B. TITUS, Agent.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 227 Washington-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Situated at Williamsburgh, two blocks south of the ferries to Roosevelt and Grand sts., at the foot of South 9th-st., being 150 feet front on 1st-st., running down to the East River over 360 feet, with wharf 150 feet front of 20 feet depth at low water; and a return dock of 175 feet, with the privilege of extending Piers out into the river to the exterior water line, about 250 feet; containing about 22 lots of ground. Has been used for the last seven years for the storage of naval stores and oil; being covered by sheds, is well calculated for a sugar refinery or any other manufacturing business. Inquire of EVANDER BERRY, No. 40 1st-st., opposite.

TO LET—THE PREMISES CORNER OF LIVINGston-st. and Elm-place, Brooklyn; one of the best locations in the City for an English ale-house, grocery, bakery or druggist business. Inquire of WILLIAM MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. SAMUEL LEGGETT,
Superintendent.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—TO LOVERS OF THE COUNTRY AND COMFORT.—A house is to let, the situation of which is, unquestionably, the healthiest in the United States. The said house will be rented for a term of five or six years, (not for less, it will be sold in preference,) completely furnished, and, if desired, with it an excellent family horse, carriage, saddle, &c.; as well as a stock of first-class wines, by the bottle or the case, including several baskets of 1846 in bottles, and about half a cask of first quality Cognac 20 years old, with ale, cider, &c. For further particulars, apply to Mr. CHARLES LASALLE, at the office of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, No. 92 Walker-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE AT CORNwall, on the Hudson, three-quarters of a mile from the landing; fine view of river and surrounding scenery; plenty of fruit and vegetables. For particulars call or address J. COCKS, propeller *Orange County*, foot of Murray-st., Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

OLD-ESTABLISHED CROCKERY AND glass-ware business for disposal, in one of the largest cities in the State of Ohio; store situated on the leading business street, and in a first-rate location for business. Rent moderate, and lease if desired. The stock of goods now on hand is small, well-assorted and desirable. The present owner has carried on a profitable business for 11 years, and now disposes of it from failing health. For further particulars, apply at or address A. J. F., *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.*

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY CITY AND town, to sell a new, novel and patriotic Metallic Work of Art, which is highly prized by civilians and soldiers. A rare chance to make a small fortune. Address Box No. 4,534 Post-office, or apply at No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 35, for particulars.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.

A superb pair of horses; one white, of splendid action, fifteen hands, flag-tail, smart and reliable; the other black, and a perfect coupé horse, of fine action, flag-tail, carries himself very nobly, is a splendid horse, perfectly sound, fifteen hands, and gentle. Also, a bay horse, *Staver*, 5 years old, very rapid, perfectly sound and gentle, about fourteen hands high; is perfectly reliable. Address Box No. 3,329 Post-office. Application for one week.

FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF FINE CARRIAGE horses, with coach, harness, etc., for sale, either together or separately. Terms liberal. Apply at No. 248 Madison-av., New-York City.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO
NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—SACKETT, BELCHER & Co.'s note, dated April 28, four months, for $1,876 56. Payment of note has been stopped; the finder will be rewarded by returning it to McCREDY & ARMOUR, No. 149 Pearl-st.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, IN 25TH-ST., between Broadway and 6th-av., A POINT LACE HANDKERCHIEF. The finder will be handsomely rewarded and receive the thanks of the owner, by returning it to No. 46 East 12th-st.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park-place.
HY. G. HADDEN, President.

G. GUIDICINI, ARTIST, REMOVED TO No. 183 East 50th-st. Orders and communications left at T. T. Green's drug-store, Broadway, corner 14th-st.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PATent polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE,
Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

COAL, &C.

CUMBERLAND COAL AFLOAT, FROM George's Creek, now landing from schooner *Ann*, and for sale by SYLVANUS S. WARD, 411 Washington-st.

FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS!—FOURTH OF July and fall of Richmond! and cheapest in the City. Flags and pennants of all sizes now on hand and made to order, of best materials and workmanship. Also, orders for engineers' supplies solicited.
J. N. IMMEN, Jr., No. 40 Dey-st.
E. MILLS, Agent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a young woman, as chambermaid in a private boarding house; has the best City reference for three years from her last place. Call at No. 103 West 26th-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situations wanted, by two respectable young women; one as chambermaid and seamstress, the other as nurse and seamstress, or would do general housework in a small family; both are excellent family servants and embroiderers. Call at No. 564 11th-av., corner of 45th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A steady young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is capable of either situation; can do any kind of family sewing by machine or needle, or do waiting; can give good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 250 Division-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a nice, tidy young girl, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or as nurse and sewer. Can get the best of City references. Can occupy any of the places that will suit. Call at No. 31 4th-st., near Broadway. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a competent girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, or would take care of children; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, in 34th-st., one door East of 6th-av., in the office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and washing; has no objection to a boarding-house or the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, in a small private family, as chambermaid and waitress, or would like to assist in the care of children; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 26th-st., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would go as laundress. Can be seen till engaged at No. 111 Eldridge-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., rear building. The best of reference given.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 98 West 26th-st., in the rear. Best of City reference can be given.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress alone; has the best City references. Call at No. 79 West 11th-st., for 2 days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family by a respectable woman, who perfectly understands cooking in all its varieties—all sorts of meats, poultry and game, made dishes, all sorts of soups and jellies, creams, ice-creams and pastry; understands dressing large dinners from experience; can have unexceptionable City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK wishes a situation in a private family; has lived in the first families at home and here; understands all kinds of family cooking; has no objection to go to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 80 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook; is a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of dessert; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days No. 307 Mott-st., near Bleecker, in the store, or on the second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A WOMAN, A SITUation as first-class cook in a private family; understands the cooking of soups, fish, meats, poultry, game and desserts; is a very excellent baker; will be found competent; unexceptionable City reference given. Apply at No. 289 6th-av., for two days, in the grocery store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good plain cook, good washer and ironer, or would have no objections to take care of children; one that is very kind and affectionate to children; good City references can be given. Call for two days at No. 104 8th-st. (St. Mark's-place.)

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands bread and pastry; no objection to the country; has three years' City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD cook in a private family; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker, with the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days, at No. 143 West 36th-st. between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; understands her business perfectly; is a good laundress; has the best City references. Call at No. 460 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, in a private family; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches—soups, game, jellies, ice cream, and desserts of all kinds. Best City reference Call for two days at at 112 West 27th-st., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant girl, as cook in a private family; the country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 202 Avenue B, top floor.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation as good cook; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; willing to do general housework; best of City reference. Call at 110 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl, as first-rate cook, and is willing to assist in the plain washing, if required; can give the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 192 7th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble middle-aged woman, a situation as first-class cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to go in the country; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 61 West 29th-st., in the basement.

AS COOK, &c.—A WIDOW WOMAN, WITH A little girl nine years old, wishes a situation as above; is a good cook, and willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen, for four days, at No. 46 Dean-st. Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; has the best of references. Call at No. 62 West Washington-place.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable young woman wants a situation as good plain cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; will do general housework; has good City reference. Call at No. 201 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a very respectable Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron in a private family or first-class boarding-house; understands cooking in all its branches, and is a trustworthy and economical servant; does not expect high wages; refers to Brooklyn families. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wants a situation; does good plain cooking; is an excellent washer and ironer; can bake good bread and plain pastries; will go to the country; good reference from her last place. Call at the Institute, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable young woman, as good cook, washer and ironer; understands baking; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 46 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation to do general housework in a private family; is a good plain cook and first class washer and ironer; no objection to go in the country; the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 210 East 33d-st., first floor, back room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION wanted, by a very nice young girl, just arrived, to do general housework; is a very respectable and smart girl; has lived out in the old country; can wash and iron well; for the sake of a good home will hire at $4 per month. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young girl, who can give good City references, a situation in a family as lady's maid, or would take charge of children; understands hair-dressing, and is a nice seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted, by a young woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and boys' clothing; can do up ladies' muslins and French fluting; has no objection to the country, or to travel with a lady; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 606 6th-av., near 38th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the first private families. Has no objection to the country. Call at No. 81 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman as laundress or chambermaid and fine washing; understands laundry work; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 128 8th-av., between 16th and 17th-sts.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for several years; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is a good plain sewer, or can take care of a lady in her confinement; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 84½ Bleecker-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable young women, one as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework; have no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days—one with five years', and the other, two years' reference. Call at No. 207 West 18th-st., near 8th-av., present employer.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse and waitress on a lady and child; is quick at the needle; no objection to the country, or to do a lady's washing; wages $6 to $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN ACtive young woman desires a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a good operator; would assist in chamberwork; no objection to the country; best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 8 East 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, IN the habit of doing family washing, wishes to obtain some, either by the month, week or dozen; does French fluting in the best style; can be highly recommended by those she has worked for. Address No. 90 Carroll-st., Brooklyn.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat, and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready. German is spoken here.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to attend a bakery or confectionary; understands the business perfectly; or to travel with or wait upon a lady. Call or address No. 443 3d-av.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper's assistant, or as an entry clerk; City reference given. Address H. W., 35 West 44th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS coachman, by a steady, sober man; he is an excellent and careful driver, and thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; he has lived with some of the best families in this City and country, which his reference will show; no objection to travel; the very best of City and country reference will be given by those families he has lived with. Address D. K., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Englishman of long experience, and who thoroughly understands his business; will be found strictly honest, sober and attentive to his duty; has good City references. Address S. B., care of Mr. Miles, livery stable keeper, No. 54 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address for two days J. W., Box No. 208 *Times* Office; the best of references given.

AS COACHMAN.—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, a Scotchman, wants a situation in a private family; best of City reference given. Call, or address D. T., No. 118 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., southeast corner.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation by a single young man as gardener and coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; understands the management of green-houses and graperies, and is also a good groom and careful driver; the best of references can be produced; is willing to go for moderate wages. Address a note to S. M., Gardener, Box No. 206 *Times* Office, or can be seen at Alexander Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable single man, who perfectly understands his business; has no objection to town or country. Apply at No. 88 East 15th-st., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a respectable and thoroughly experienced young man, with the best of City references. Apply at Corwin's grocery, No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th-st., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middled aged man, a situation in a private family; the best of City reference. Address R. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN ALL THROUGH the country to sell NEW AND SUPERIOR STYLE PRIZE PACKAGES; all kinds on hand; $15 per day made easy; business genteel. Send for circular.
S. C. RICKARDS & CO., 102 Nassau-st., New-York.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN WANTS A situation; understands the use of carpenter's tools. Address S. O., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

HELP WANTED.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A GIRL, TO do chamberwork and waiting, and to assist in the washing and taking care of children. Apply at No. 56 East 31st-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A WOMAN three days in every week, who is capable of doing the finest sewing, and also understands French fluting perfectly. Apply, for two days, at No. 135 2d-av., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER, TWO conductors, two brakesmen, a coachman for a private family; wages liberal; two boys for trades, three porters for wholesale stores, two express drivers, two clerks for grocery stores. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square. THOS. SPINK, Agent.

WHO WANTS A HOME?—AN AMERICAN or German girl who desires a good home in the country, can find one by calling this morning, before 11 o'clock, at the house of Dr. HANKS, on Putnam, near Bedford-av.

MUSICAL.

BEST PIANO.
$150. GROVESTEEN & HALE, having $150. removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Wareroom, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 726 Broadway. They call attention to their pianos, with all their valuable improvements. Second-hand pianos of all their own manufacture for sale and to rent.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. Fischer, with iron frame, solid bottom, patent damper, overstrung bass, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and wareroom Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway—A large stock of Horizontal and Upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased

INSTRUCTION.

ALL PRINCIPALS, SCHOOL OFFICERS, and others, who desire to learn, through the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," of well qualified teachers, *for any department of instruction*, are requested to notify us as early as convenient. No charge to those seeking teachers.

Well prepared TEACHERS are invited to call.

References: Rev. J. H. Brakeley, Pres't Female College, Bordentown, N. J.; John H. Willard, Troy, N. Y.; D. C. Van Norman, LL.D., New-York; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College; Pres't Hitchcock, Amherst; M. N. Wisewell, Eagleswood Military School, N. J.; Hon. Henry Barnard, LL.D., Hartford; W. H. Wells, Supt. Instruction, Chicago; Barnes & Burr, Ivison, Phinney & Co., Blakeman & Mason, Publishers, N. Y.

G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY,
Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

RIDING ACADEMY—5TH-AV., CORNER OF 39TH-ST.—Mr. DISBROW has opened his school for the Summer season, for the accommodation of strangers sojourning in the City. A course of five private lessons will enable a lady or gentleman to ride with ease and safety.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
Two doors below 14th-st.

CLOSING SALE OF HOSIERY, GLOVES, MITTS, &c.
LADIES' FRENCH MITTS.

Usual price,	4s.,	5s.,	6s,	8s.,	10s.,	12s.,	$2,	$3.
Now selling	at	at	at	at	at	at	at	at
	3s.,	4s.,	5s.,	6s.,	8s.,	10s,	$1 50,	$2.

CLEARING LISLE THREAD GLOVES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
LADIES', GENT'S AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-VESTS,
Very Low.
1,000 SILK SUN UMBRELLAS, (all colors.)

Former prices,	$1 37,	$1 50,	$1 75,	$2,
Closing,	at	at	at	at
	$1 12	$1 25	$1 50	$1 75

500 SILK PARASOLS OFFERING AT 50 CENTS.
600 SILK PARASOLS.

Former prices,	$2	$2 50	$3	$3 50
Closing	at	at	at	at
	$1 50	$2	$2 50	$2 75

SIXTY-THREE CENT KID GLOVES.

Every size and shade, best quality LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, our own importation. Equally as good as any glove imported, 63 cents a pair.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS received four more cases of her nice fitting dollar corsets; also a lot of Werley's patent French, very low. Best steel skirts from 50 cents. N. B.—Linen edgings, tattings, frillings and rufflings; also, Alexandre's silk and kid gloves. No. 880 Broadway.

WASH SILKS AND REAL PINE-APPLE GOODS, and all other scarce and curious articles; American Indian Bark and Bead Work, Fans, with other varieties at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, 653 Broadway.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST AND cheapest marble mantels can be bought at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., and No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

POUGHKEEPSIE PROPERTY FOR SALE—On the Hyde Park Road, fifteen minutes' walk from the Post-office and dépôt, consisting of seven acres, highly cultivated, and abounding in fruit, deciduous and evergreen trees; commanding charming views of river and mountain. The house and barn are of moderate size, well built and commodious, with capacious cisterns, excellent well and furnace. The situation is elevated, the air remarkably pure and the drives stunning. Terms favorable. Apply to Mr. JAMES M. DRAKE, No. 23 William-st., or T. B. COSTER, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHED.—"Cedar Cliff," situated on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, between the residences of Messrs. Cunard and Duncan. This house has been constantly occupied as a Summer and Winter residence; has every convenience; ice-house filled and garden planted, and plenty of choice fruit in season. "Cedar Cliff" is one of the most charming marine residences in the neighborhood of New-York. For particulars apply to R. W. CAMERON, No. 88 Beaver-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT PELTON'S HOTEL, within five minutes' walk of Cozzens' new hotel, and 1½ miles below West Point. This new hotel has just been opened for the reception of boarders. Families and single persons can procure first-class accommodations by applying immediately. E. L. PELTON, Proprietor.

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING PLOTS ON THE Palisades; water or inland views. Also 5 to 50 acre plots, near dépôts, churches, schools, &c., (Northern New-Jersey Railroad,) location and views unsurpassed. For sale or exchange on favorable terms.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A SMALL COUNtry place pleasantly situated on the east side of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. Inquire of JAMES GARDNER, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., or TITUS, FRAZER & TITUS, No. 86 Market-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE.—A PLEASANT PLACE FOR SALE, near South Orange. Terms easy. Apply to J. W. SHEDDEN, No. 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN A very small, unobtrusive family to let, with board, to an invalid or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Superior country residence.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND DESIRABLE ROOMS for families or single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 19 Bond-st. References exchanged.

BOARD.—WANTED, BOARD IN THE COUNTRY, from July 5 to Nov. 1, by a family of four persons; a retired place desired. Address EDWARD, with particulars, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—MAY BE OBTAINED by two single gentlemen in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders. Location very pleasant, near South Ferry. References required. Address E. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM JULY 1.—Pleasant front rooms, in suites or single, for families or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 139 Joralemon-st., first house from Court. References required.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE WILL meet with all the comforts of a respectable home in a strictly private family; references exchanged. Apply, before 3 or after 6 P. M., at No. 75 East 26th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

FURNISHED ROOMS—IN A PLEASANT AND convenient location, to let at moderate prices, with partial board if desired, in a private family. Apply at No 42 St. Mark's-place.

BROOKLYN.—ROOMS FOR SINGLE PERSONS or for families, at No. 16 Clinton-st. This house has been recently altered and renovated, so as to render it in every respect a desirable residence. References required.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODERATE prices, can be had at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place.
CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD, TO LET AT NO. 52 East 16th-st., near Irving-place, and in the vicinity of Union Park. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE.—THE SUBSCRIbers have opened their residence at Meadowside, for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm house well shaded, with airy rooms, situated near the water, with bathing, &c. Location healthy, surrounded with shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages. Stage daily to steamer. Address Locust Valley, L. I., W. C. & J. D. FEEKS; or personally, EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Nos. 13 and 20 West-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN be accommodated at a country residence, pleasantly situated in Southington, Conn., a few rods from the dépôt, at Hitchcock's Station, on the Canal Railroad, and 2½ hours' ride from New-York. Location elevated and healthful; yard large, with abundance of shade; fine scenery, &c. For terms and particulars, address A. HITCHCOCK, Southington, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD AT GREAT NECK, L. I.—One hour from New-York, by steamer *Jessu Hoyt*, from Peck-slip at 3½ o'clock; immediately on the water; a suite of rooms will be let, with board, to a desirable party for the Summer. For particulars apply to SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, Esq., No. 66 Wall-st., or to JOHN F. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 67 Wall-st., or to WM. TREDWELL, Great Neck, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON.—The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to Mrs. J. L. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st., N. Y.

BOARD AT CORNWALL, N. Y.—STANTON House is now opened; all who desire to engage for the Summer will please make an early application. The proprietor flatters himself in saying that he will satisfy the most fastidious. All applications must be made by post. Satisfactory references will be given. Address
GEORGE F. STANTON.

SUMMER BOARD AT CORNWALL.—A family pleasantly located, commanding a fine view of the Hudson, wish a few boarders. Could accommodate three familes with large airy rooms and good board. Address H. H. R., Box No. 34 Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED at a farm-house in Connecticut at Hawleyville, 1½ miles from dépôt on the Housatonic Railroad; is an elevated, pleasant and healthy location. Address THOS. S. TAYLOR, Hawleyville, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing, two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal Springs. Address H. E., Box No. 4,086 Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.,

Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH beg to inform their friends and the public that the OCEAN HOUSE will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st of July.

Also, that they intend to keep it in every respect FIRST-CLASS, and worthy of a continuance of the extensive and highly appreciated patronage it has hitherto enjoyed. The music will be furnished by Mr. Wm. G. Dietrich's favorite Harmonic Orchestra, which has been engaged for the season.

Rooms can be engaged at the Ocean House, or at the Clarendon Hotel, New-York, where a diagram of the house can be seen. KERNER & BIRCH.
Clarendon Hotel, New-York, June 13, 1862.

HEATH HOUSE.
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.

This fashionable and healthy mountain resort, 65 miles from New-York *via* Morris and Essex Railroad, is now open.

Trains for the Mt. leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.
JOSHUA WHITNEY.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill station of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—WILBUR HOUSE, corner Washington and Federal sts., well known as a first-class family boarding-house, is now open for the reception of guests; is about five minutes' walk from Congress Springs or dépôt. MRS. E. A. WILBUR.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT ELEGANT brown-stone front house No. 817 2d-av., southwest corner of 51st-st.; size 21x60; handsomely-finished and complete with all improvements, and in perfect order, built expressly by the owner for his own use; will be sold at a low figure on easy terms. May be seen during the day. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, Gold Pen Manufacturer, No. 169 Broadway.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Building 52x110 feet, 7 stories; will be sold or leased on favorable terms, or will exchange free of incumbrance, for a desirable residence in or near the City. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

FARMS.

MOST EXCELLENT GRAIN, HAY AND GARDEN FARM—Highly cultivated, good buildings, well timbered, fenced and watered, ten acres valuable orchard, neat tenant house; pleasantly situated, near church, school and dépôt; twenty miles in New-Jersey—four from Hudson River. Choice farm of the town. For sale cheap. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE—ON Long Island, 2½ hours from the City; 110 acres; under good cultivation; well stocked with fruit and a piece of heavy timber; will be sold with the growing crops if desired. Inquire of J. E. BRUSH, No. 4 Chatham-square. House, barn and outhouses in good order.

SELLING OFF.—THE STOCK OF PIANOS, MElodeons, French organs, watches, chains, diamonds, paper, cigars, stereoscopes and views, guns, pistols, paintings, &c., will be sold low to close consignments. The place will be closed during the month of August. Cash advances, as usual. L. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st., 2d floor.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (60th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of longstanding, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 79 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED BY DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE.—This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Success in every instance is as certain as that water quenches thirst. Office No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Prevention better than cure. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive or Patent Vulcanized Safe. Those who have used them are never without them. Price $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of remittance.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

READ! READ! READ!—ALL WHO ARE afflicted with salt rheum, scrofula, dyspepsia, chilblains, boils, &c., will do well to use the EASTON MINERAL WATER. It is an infallible remedy. Hundreds have used it, and can bear testimony to its efficacy. Try it; it is invaluable. Sent to any part of the country, in quantities to suit the purchaser. For sale at the store of S. STERLING, Jr., No. 84 Water-st., Bridgeport, Conn. Circulars sent free to any part of the country.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

NO CURE NO PAY.—S. R. KING, M. D., CURES rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, dropsy, and all chronic diseases, with new chemical and electrical application, and mercury removed from the system, &c. Office, No. 367 Broome-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail: cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

AUCTION SALES.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FAST HORSES,
CARRIAGE HORSES, CARRIAGES, PHAETONS,
ROAD WAGONS, HARNESS, SADDLES,
BLANKETS, &c.,
the property of
ISAAC BRONSON, ESQ.,
to be sold at auction by EDWARD SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the private stable No. 34 West 24th-st. Particulars to-morrow.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

A general assortment of household furniture, consisting of a general description, viz.: carpets, mahogany and black walnut furniture, pier and mantel mirrors, &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock,

15 cases, 12 bottles each, old rye whisky.

Also, for account of whom it may concern, 40 cases sparkling and still Scuppernong wine.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on SATURDAY, June 28, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a very fine long-tail sorrell trotting mare; very easy under the saddle; seven years; 14½ or 16 hands high; in fine condition. Sold on account of the owner leaving the City.

MACHINERY, &C.

STEAM-ENGINE WANTED—OF 80 TO 100 horse power, in good working order, with suitable flue boilers, for which cash will be paid. Address immediately, with full particulars, STEAM ENGINE, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—NEARLY new, of 100-horse power; also, a 4-horse and a donkey engine. Can be seen at No. 79 Mangin-st.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, OR THEIR RELATIVES, CAN HAVE THEIR $100 BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, ARREARS OF PAY AND PENSIONS, COLLECTED AND CASHED BY
J. NELSON LUCKEY, Army and Navy Agent,
Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE ears, blindness, chronic inflammation, weakness of sight, also nervous affections and catarrh, the frequent cause of blindness and deafness, cured by Dr. GRAVES, No. 609 Broadway, New-York. Consultation free.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. "FIVE TWENTIES."

OR

UNITED STATES TWENTY YEAR
SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
CALLED "FIVE TWENTIES" BECAUSE
PAYABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT AFTER FIVE YEARS.

We are now prepared to sell these Bonds and deliver them at once at the same rate at which subscriptions are received for them by the Government, viz.:

PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

The Principal may be paid in CURRENT BANK NOTES, CHECKS ON CITY BANKS, or U. S. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and the INTEREST IN GOLD, or in CURRENT FUNDS, with the PREMIUM ON GOLD at the MARKET RATE added.

THE COUPON BONDS are issued in denominations of

$50, $100, $500, AND $1,000,

and THE REGISTERED BONDS in denominations of

$50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 AND $10,000.

They are the most convenient and cheapest Government Security now accessible to the public.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and the Bonds will be sent to any part of the country, by express, or otherwise, as directed.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

SALE JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The Junction Railroad Company invites proposals, in writing, for the purchase of the whole or any part of five hundred thousand dollars First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The mortgage is made to Alexander Henry, Esq., Trustee, and will be due July 1, 1882. It is secured upon the entire railroad and property of the Company lying on the west side of Schuylkill, between Belmont and Gray's Ferry. Its terms provide for a sinking fund of fifteen thousand dollars per year, to be invested in these Bonds, or in the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, in the loans of the United States, or of the State of Pennsylvania, at the discretion of this Board of Directors.

The Bonds are for one thousand dollars each. Their payment is guaranteed by endorsement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, on the back of each bond in the following words, viz.:

"Know all men by these presents, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and each of them, for a valuable consideration, to them paid by the Junction Railroad Company, do hereby (in pursuance of the power and authority conferred by two Acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved respectively on the twenty-third day of March, A. D., 1861, and the eleventh day of April, A. D., 1862, and of every other lawful power and authority in them vested,) jointly and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the within Bond the punctual payment of the principal and interest thereof, when and as the same shall become due and payable according to the terms of said Bond or of the terms and covenants of the indenture of mortgage therein mentioned and given to secure the same.

In witness whereof, said Companies have hereunto affixed their common or corporate seals respectively, duly attested, and have caused the signatures of their Presidents respectively to be hereunto written this second day of June, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, (1862.")

Payment for the Bonds will be required as follows:

The first instalment of ten per cent. will be payable on the first day of August, and ten per cent. additional on the first of each succeeding month until the whole amount is paid.

Proposals will be addressed to CHAS. E. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 227 South 4th-st., until Monday, July 21.

Each proposal will state the total number or amount of the bonds wanted, and the price offered per bond of one thousand dollars.

The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject the whole or any part of any proposition received.

Successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals within one week from the opening of the bids.

JOSEPH LESLEY,
Secretary, Junction Railroad Company.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 18, 1862.—In pursuance of the terms of the Debt Certificates of the denomination of One Hundred Dollars, ($100,) issued for fractional allowances of premiums for stock differences on the Consolidation in 1853, notice is hereby given that the certificates of the said denomination still outstanding will be paid at par on the first day of November next, when the next semi-annual payment of interest on the same becomes due, at the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, after which date interest on the said certificates will cease. In the meantime, the said certificates will be redeemed at par, and accrued interest at the said Bank of Commerce, at the office of J. E. Thayer & Bro., Boston, and at this office.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 174 Canal-st. Loans furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurances effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage.

JOHN S. GILES.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 18 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1862.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The holders of the Michigan Southern First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due Nov. 1, 1860, and of the Northern Indiana First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due Aug. 1, 1861, are requested to present them at this office for payment, on the 16th inst. Interest will cease accruing on said Bonds on the 16th inst., except in those cases where the holders shall not have received this notice of payment, and in those cases on the date of receiving this notice.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, held in the village of Hawley, Penn., on Tuesday, the 17th inst. the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN EWEN,	THOS. W. PEARSALL,
WM. R. GRIFFITH,	CHAS. MORGAN,
ISAAC L. PLATT,	JONATHAN THORNE,
WM. F. HAVEMEYER,	GEO. L. BROWN,
JOHN Q. JONES.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN EWEN was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.

EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
June 26, 1862.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have directed that interest be paid on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of Five per cent. per annum on all sums over that amount, payable on and after July 21. Interest will be credited under date of July 1, and, if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit.

E. J. BROWN, President.

EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, June 23, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST WARRANTS, OR coupons, attached to the different series of bonds issued by this company, will be paid, as they respectively mature, on being surrendered to the transfer agents of the company in New-York, Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st. The company has so arranged the interest on its funded debt, that one-twelfth falls due each month in the year.

G. W. CASS, President.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 26, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the undersigned, Receiver of The Astor Marine Mutual Insurance Company, will render his final account, and a full and accurate account of all his proceedings as Receiver of said Insurance Company to the Supreme Court, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.—Dated June 26, 1862.

E. J. BROWN, Receiver.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest due July 1, on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad, will be paid upon presentation of the proper coupons, on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

CHICAGO, June 18, 1862.

NOTICE.—INDIANAPOLIS AND BELLEFONTAINE—now Indianapolis, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad Company. The interest coupons due July 1, 1862, to the first mortgage bonds of said road will be paid at the Market Bank, in the City of New-York, at their maturity.

HENRY WICK.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM FOR FIVE YEARS OR LONGER.—I offer about $60,000 on these terms, in one, two, or three sums, on bond and mortgage, provided I can get a very large margin on property of the most approved character and locality, with a desirable bondsman. Principals may address MARGIN, Madison-square Post-office.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND
26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

INTEREST ON THE THIRD MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due July 1, 1862, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after that day at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON COUNTY (Ohio) Bonds, due July 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at the Ocean Bank.

CHAS. PALMER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

5.20 UNITED STATES BONDS—REGISTERED or Coupons, for sale at par, in sums to suit, by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., N. Y.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.—THE INTEREST DUE July 1 on the Bonds of the State of Michigan will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, on and after that date, by

JOHN OWEN, Treasurer.

COUPONS ON UNITED STATES BONDS, due July 1, cashed at a premium on presentation, by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES.
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by Chap. 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, May 28, 1862.

AMERICAN SILVER,
HALVES AND QUARTERS,
WANTED, AT A HIGH PREMIUM, by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS wanted by

F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

HIGHEST PREMIUM PAID FOR AMERICAN Gold and Silver, and United States Demand Notes, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE BONDS purchased by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

SEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 1st of July next. By order of the Board.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.

to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip Certificates therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
BOSTON, June 16, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS, held this day, it was voted that a dividend of Three Dollars Per Share be, and the same is hereby declared, payable on the 30th day of June next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 18th inst. Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the general receiver, in Detroit: to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in said City, and to all others at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Boston.

Voted, that the Transfer Books of the Company be closed from the 18th until the 28th inst.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, have, by a resolution, dated June 17, 1862, ordered a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds.

The payment of the dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1862.

The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, } Trustees
HENRY GRINNELL, } I. & M. Canal

JUNE 17, 1862.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 20, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a cash dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the six months ending 30th inst., and a stock dividend of five per cent. out of the accumulated surplus, both payable on and after 1st day of August next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. The dividend certificates to be issued for fractional shares, will not be entitled to future dividends, until converted into full shares. The transfer books will close on the evening of July 12, and open August 3. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 18th inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, at the office of the Company, on FRIDAY, July 11, next. The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of July 1, and opened on the morning of July 12.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1862.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Bank of North America have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half per Cent. (3½) for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after July 8. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th June until the 8th July.

JOHN P. YELVERTON, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a-half (3½) per cent. has been declared out of the net earnings of the past six months, and made payable to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after MONDAY, 30th inst. From 25th June to 1st July the Transfer Books will be closed.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

BROOKLYN, June 26, 1862.

CITIZENS' GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after the 15th of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of July. By order H. WARREN, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of (3) Three Per Cent., payable on and after July 1.

Transfer books will be closed from this date to the 1st of July.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK—BROOKLYN, JUNE 24, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared, out of the profits for the six months ending the 30th inst., payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 1 Montgomery-st.,
JERSEY CITY, June 24, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of July next.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of Three Per Cent. payable on TUESDAY, the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed until July 2.

E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
June 24, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. By order.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.,
New-York.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND Of 3½ Per Cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after 1st July, 1862.

Transfer Books will be closed from on and after 27th June, until 1st July.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1862.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on or after the first Monday of July proximo.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until July 8, 1862.

By order, GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK Company has this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., payable at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after July 1st, next.

WM. MENZIES, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on the 1st day of July next.

By order, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and a-half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st July next.

SAM'L B. WHITE, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after July 7.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the Kings County Treasurer's Office, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, until 2 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, July 8, 1862, (at which time and place they will be opened,) for furnishing for the ensuing year, for the Almshouse Department of the said County, about 247,000 pounds of fresh beef, mutton, veal, pork, lamb and liver; 3,160 barrels of flour; 22,000 pounds fresh fish; 60,000 pounds sugar, and proportionate quantities of tea, molasses, coffee, mustard, pepper, starch, oil, salt, beans, rice, lard, codfish, mackerel, pork, soap, soft soap, shoes, straw, oats, Indian meal, oak and pine wood, and coal. Also coal and wood for the poor of the Eastern and Western Districts of the City of Brooklyn.

Printed forms of proposals, containing all the necessary information, can be had at the offices of the Superintendents of the Poor at the Almshouse, Flatbush, at the City Hall, Western District, and at the corner of First and South Fifth sts., Eastern District. No other form will be accepted.—Almshouse, June 18, 1862.

HENRY B. RIPLEY,	WM. BENNETT,
J. C. DEY,	DITMAS JEWELL,
WM. M. MUCHMORE,	Sup'ts of the Poor.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the School Officers of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until MONDAY, the 30th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior, and the walls and woodwork of the interior of Ward School-house No. 44, in said ward, pursuant to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JOHN BESSON, }
JAMES M. TUTHILL, } Building and Furnishing Committee,
HENRY HOPKINSON, } Fifth Ward.

Dated June 16 1862.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
June 16, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., of Friday, June 27, 1862, for the construction of the following works, viz.:

For sewer in Leroy-street between Bleecker and Bedford streets;

For repairs to trunk sewer in pier foot of Canal-street; and

For the trap-block pavement of South-street, from Whitehall-street to Oliver-street, and of Twenty-third-street from Third-avenue to Hudson River.

Plans of these works can be seen and specifications obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES OF COST ARE invited at this office until the 30th inst., for a steam vessel complete, except engine and boilers, of the size of the late steamer *Winfield Scott*, which, as near as can be ascertained, was as follows: Extreme length, 225 feet; 32 feet beam; lower hold, 10 feet; between decks, 8½ feet; width of hull at shaft, 30 feet 8 inches; width over all, 54 feet. Offers may be made for a wood or iron vessel, either to be of the best materials used, and to be fitted in every respect for sea, except engine and boilers, it being intended to use those saved from the *Winfield Scott*.

D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this Office until SATURDAY, June 28, 12 o'clock M., for the immediate delivery of fifty (50) four-horse ambulance springs, (7 plate,) best American spring-steel. Bidders will state how soon they can deliver them, to be subject to inspection, and delivered in the City of Philadelphia.

A. BOYD, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM OOTHOUT and HENRY OOTHOUT, plaintiffs, against SHERMAN P. COLT and ANSON T. COLT, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract, (Com. not served.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 170 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and six dollars and sixty-seven cents, with interest on $168 39.100 from the 31st day of May, 1861; interest on $169 14.100 from the 1st day of December, 1861, and interest on the remaining $169 14.100 from the 31st day of May, 1862, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, June 7, 1862.

A. S. VAN DUZER,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, No 170 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 12th day of June, 1862.—Dated New-York, June 12, 1862.

A. S. VAN DUZER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

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SUPREME COURT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HORACE J. FAIRCHILD and HENRY A. FANSHAWE against JOHN M. ROBINSON, O. T. SUTFIELD, and B. F. KARSNER.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and twenty-one dollars and eighteen cents with interest from the ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, besides the costs of this action.—Dated December 10, 1861.

NOYES & TRACEY,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of May, 1862.

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NOYES & TRACEY,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 50 Wall-st.

SUPREME COURT.—MARTHA C. BABCOCK, Administratrix, &c., against DANIEL MARTINE and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale on the fifteenth day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, all that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the southerly side of West Twenty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, beginning at a point on the southerly side of West Twenty-seventh-street, distant easterly three hundred and twenty-three feet six inches from the southeasterly corner of West Twenty-seventh-street and the Ninth-avenue; thence running southeastwardly along the southerly side of West Twenty-seventh-street sixteen feet six inches; thence southwesterly ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre of the block; thence northwesterly along said centre line sixteen feet six inches, and thence northeasterly ninety-eight feet nine inches to the place of beginning. The said premises being now known as Number Two Hundred and Ten West Twenty-seventh-street.—Dated NEW-YORK, June 20, 1862.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, JR., Referee,
No. 63 Wall-street.

CAMBRELENG & PYNE, Esqs., Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

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BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CLAIMS FOR UNIFORMS.

All persons or regiments having claims under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the reimbursement of certain persons and regiments belonging to the Militia of this State, for clothing or equipments lost or destroyed in the service of the United States," passed April 22, 1862—are hereby notified to transmit the same, duly verified, to Col. S. W. BURT, Assistant Inspector-General, at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, before the 1st day of July next; it being provided in said act that all claims thereunder must be presented on or before that day.

The claim of each person must be accompanied by an affidavit stating the articles lost or destroyed and the value thereof, the regiment and company to which he was attached, his length of service therewith, and that said regiment or company has not received payment or compensation from any city or country for their uniforms and equipments used and worn out in the service of the United States; that the clothing and equipments for which the claim is made were furnished at the expense of the person making the same, and that he is at the present time a member of the uniformed Militia of the State of New-York. The present address of each person should be indorsed upon his claim. In case the company by-laws of a regiment make the uniforms thereof the common property of the companies, the claim for such regiment can be presented in a gross sum duly verified by the field officers.

Blanks for the presentation of said claims will be furnished upon application at No. 51 Walker-street, New-York, or at the office of the Inspector-General, at the City of Albany.

LUCIUS ROBINSON,
Comptroller.
WILLIAM B. LEWIS,
State Treasurer.
C. A. ARTHUR,
Inspector-General.
CUYLER VAN VECHTEN,
Quartermaster-General.

ALBANY, June 16, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating Fifty-fifth-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and flagging northwesterly corner of Thirtieth-street and Madison-avenue. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situate on both sides of Fifty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, both sides of Fifty-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and the northwesterly corner of Thirtieth-street and Madison-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the abovenamed assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL, }
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY. }

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, June 25, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For laying cross-walks across 4th-av., between 49th and 53d sts. Fencing vacant lots on 32d and 33d sts., between 10th and 11th avs.; northwest corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av.; on 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; and 54th-st., between 7th and 9th avs. Also for sewer in Sullivan-st., from Spring-st. to 50 feet south of Prince-st., and in 9th-av., from 51st to 55th sts.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of 4th-av., between 49th and 53d sts., north side of 49th-st., both sides of 50th, 51st and 52d sts., and south side of 53d-st., from and to points distant midway between 4th and 5th and 4th and Lexington avs., on south side of 33d and north side of 32d sts., between 10th and 11th avs., on north side of 49th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., on south side of 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., both sides of 54th-st., between 7th and 9th avs., both sides of Sullivan-st., between Spring and Prince sts., both sides of 9th-av., between 51st and 56th sts., north side of 51st, and both sides of 52d, 53d, 54th and 55th sts., between 8th and 9th avs.

All persons whose interests are affected by the abovenamed assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, }
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY, }

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 20, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Greenwich-st. from Battery-place to Gansevoort-st. with trap block.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Greenwich-st. from Battery-place to Cortlandt-st., and from Barclay to Murray-st., and from Jay to Gansevoort-st., on the north side of Battery-place, on both sides of Morris, Edgar, Rector, Thames, Cedar, Carlisle, Albany, Liberty, south side of Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Washington-st., on both sides of Barclay, Robinson, south side of Murray, between College-place and Washington-st., north side of Jay, both sides of Harrison, Franklin, North Moore, Beach, Hubert, Laight, Vestry, Desbrosses, Watts, Canal, Spring, Vandam, Charlton, King, Houston, Clarkson, Leroy, Morton, Barrow, Christopher, West 10th, Charles, Perry, Hammond, Bank, West 12th, Bethune, Jane, Horatio, south side of Gansevoort-st., between Hudson and Washington sts.

All persons whose interests are affected by the abovenamed assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, }
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY, }

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 18, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-street, New-York, May 5, 1862. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the Act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 22, 1862, entitled "An act to amend an act to establish regulations for the Port of New-York, passed April 16, 1857," the provisions of the law regulating the piers, wharves, bulkheads and slips in the Port of New-York are made applicable to private piers and bulkheads, as well as public piers, and that such regulations will be enforced in reference to all piers and bulkheads, except those in respect to which special privileges have been granted by law. By order of the Board.

F. PERKINS, Secretary

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.

From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New-Town, and Flushing Course Depôt.

GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY.	LEAVE FLUSHING.
6 A. M., 1 P. M.	6 A. M., 1 P. M.
7 A. M., 4 P. M.	7 A. M., 3 P. M.
8 A. M., 5 P. M.	8 A. M., 5 P. M.
9 A. M., 6 P. M.	9 A. M., 6 P. M.
10½ A. M., 7 P. M.	10 A. M., 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 15 cents if paid on the cars.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.

At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.

At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer KEYPORT leaves Murray-st. wharf at 6 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. Express, connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, leaves Manchester at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

BRICKS FOR SALE.—FIVE HUNDRED thousand common brick now on the yard at Port Richmond, Staten Island, will be sold low to close an assignment; also, a quantity of fire brick. Apply to BANKS & ANDERSON, No. 64 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
	AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 9.

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.

EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 23.

PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 30.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN.
WALTER PATON, Commander.

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Calling at Queenstown.	SATURDAY, July 26.
TUESDAY, July 1.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	

FIRST CABIN.

From $95 to $135 each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the State-rooms, all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance. Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool at a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare; infants free.

SECOND CABIN.

State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $70.

THIRD CABIN.

Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, at $50.

STEERAGE.

With superior accommodations, $30.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight and passage, apply to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 26 Broadway.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT
The first-class U. S. Mail steamship
PARKERSBURGH,
Capt. SAMUEL HOFFMAN,
Will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on THURSDAY, July 3, at 12 o'clock M., for
NEW-ORLEANS.

Freight received on and after Monday.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

Persons desiring to select state-rooms for the next trip of this vessel from New-York to Liverpool, can do so at the office No. 7 Broadway.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, for the Agents.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back

First-class	$160
Third-class	66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA	SATURDAY, June 28
GLASGOW	SATURDAY, July 5
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, July 12

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship MARION, J. D. Phillips, United States Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for New-Orleans, on WEDNESDAY, July 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage, $75. For freight, of which a limited quantity will be taken, or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK SANDS POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK GLENWOOD AND ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. HITCHCOCK, has commenced her regular trips for the season, and will leave New-York from Pier No. 24 East River, west side of Peck Slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:45 P. M. Returning, will leave the above-named places as follows:

Roslyn, 6:30 A. M.	Glen Cove, 7:15 A. M.
Glenwood, 6:35 A. M.	Sands Point, 7:38 A. M.
Mott's Dock, 6:45 A. M.	Great Neck, 8 A. M.
Whitestone, 8:10 A. M.	

FOR BRIDGEPORT—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Also, Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FISHING BANKS.—THE STEAMER CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will leave daily, as follows (Saturdays excepted): N. R.—Christopher-st., 7¼ A. M.; Spring-st., 7½ A. M. E. R.—Broome-st., 8 A. M.; Peck-slip, 8½ A. M. Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Refreshments of all kinds, fishing tackle, bait, &c., on board. FARE FOR THE TRIP, FIFTY CENTS.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.

The *Naushon* leaves

Christopher-st.	at 9¼, 12¼	and 3¼.
Spring-st.	at 9½, 12½	and 3½.
Dey-st.	at 9¾, 12¾	and 3¾.
Morris-st., Pier 4	at 10, 1	and 4.

Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWBURGH—LANDING at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Steamer BROADWAY leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher and 30th sts., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON. NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier daily (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw and Grassy Point. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at Christopher and 30th sts.

D. D. & T. SMITH STEAMBOAT LINE.—For Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, and intermediate landings, leaving DAILY from foot of Harrison-st. at 9½ A. M., 3½ and 4½ P. M., for freight and passengers. For further particulars inquire at the office, on Harrison-st. Pier.—June, 1862.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMBOAT DANIEL DREW, for Albany and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st., New-York, leaves every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Jay-st. pier, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 o'clock, making intermediate landings, stopping at 30th-st.

STEAMER BROADWAY—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the name of OGILVIE & LOW, for the purchase and sale on commission of Foreign Bills of Exchange, Stocks and Bonds, at No. 30 Pine-st.

ARCH'D OGILVIE,
HENRY W. LOW.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1862.

MR. EDWARD KING, BY MUTUAL CONSENT, retires this day from our firm, with the view of establishing himself as a STOCK and BOND BROKER, under his own name.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS.

NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, SUCCESSOR TO J. M. DOE & CO., Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., has now on hand and is manufacturing a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell at very low prices.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE—In all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Suites $20 and upward. Also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE AMERICAN LAMBERT!
The largest living man in the World, measuring
NINE FEET 3 INCHES AROUND THE BODY,
WEIGHING 695 POUNDS!
The most extraordinary case of obesity known.
ALSO, THAT WONDERFUL
GIANT GIRL,
MISS JANE CAMPBELL, the MOST BEAUTIFUL FAT GIRL EVER SEEN, 18 years old,
WEIGHING 618 POUNDS,
And measuring NINE FEET 1½ INCHES ROUND;
The two, together, making the
LARGEST MOUNTAINS OF HUMAN FLESH
EVER BEHELD.

They will be on exhibition at all hours every Day and Evening, with that minim of humanity,

COM. NUTT—THE $30,000 NUTT!
The smallest man of his age ever known.
Such a contrast of humanity has never been seen.
NED, THE LEARNED SEAL,
From the Boston Aquarial Gardens—the most beautiful and intelligent animal from the briny deep.
INFANT ORATOR! DEN OF LIVING MONSTER SERPENTS, FED EVERY DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK. THE AQUARIAL GARDEN.
A new French Drama, entitled
MONGUERAND; OR, THE BOHEMIAN OF PARIS.
Every Afternoon and Evening, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
Admission to all, only 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

LUCK DOTH DWELL IN THE CRICKET'S CELL.
Never better exemplified than by the decided success of
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
in her great original part of
FANCHON THE CRICKET,
which, in compliance with the universal demand of the public, will be repeated
EVERY EVENING THE PRESENT WEEK.
Fanchon.......Miss Maggie Mitchell
The Twin Brothers,
Messrs. A. H. Davenport and J. W. Collier
Supported by a full and talented Company.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS,

PALACE OF MUSIC AND EQUESTRIAN SCHOOL,
Corner 6th-av. and 14th-st.
OPEN EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
(Sundays Excepted.)
WITH A RICH AND VARIED ENTERTAINMENT
By the BEST ARTISTS IN THE COUNTRY.
OPERATIC SINGING and BALLET EVERY EVENING in the PALACE OF MUSIC;
MLLE. CARLOTTA PATTI
IN THE NIGHTINGALE SONG,
Composed expressly for her by Signor MUZIO; words by P. Miarteni.

Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI.	Senorita ISABEL CUBAS.
Mme. STRAKOSCH.	Conductor, THOS. BAKER.

PROMENADE MUSIC AFTERNOON AND EVENING
in the COOL and DELIGHTFUL GARDENS;
REFRESHMENTS of all KINDS except LIQUORS;
EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES AFTERNOON AND EVENING in the TURKISH PAVILION.
"WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT," EVERY AFTERNOON, PLAYED BY CHILDREN.

Admission to Gardens, Palace, and Pavilion	25 cents only
For Children during the Afternoon	15 cents only

NIBLO'S GARDEN

THE
SUMMER THEATRE OF AMERICA.
Eleventh week of the American Prima Donna,
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS.
Reëngagement of the Danseuse of the age,
MLLE. ANNETTI GALLETI,
AND A
NEW GRAND BALLET.
MONDAY EVENING, June 23, 1862,
And every night during the week,
THE DAUHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
MARIE.......MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS
CARTOUCHE....(An old Sergeant)..Mr. P. RICHINGS
To conclude with a new grand ballet, entitled
THE STAR OF THE DANCE,
In which
ANNETTI GALLETI,
MOSIEUR TOPHOFF
MLLE. KATRINE, MLLE. HENRY,
And a grand Corps de Ballet will appear.

WINTER GARDEN.

TO-NIGHT, (Friday,) June 27,
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
of the Great Burlesque Spectacle,
THE WIZARD'S TEMPEST.

TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) Benefit of
MISS EMILY THORNE,
her first benefit in America.
NEW ATTRACTIONS FOR THE OCCASION.
THE LAST GRAND MATINEE
SATURDAY, June 28, at 2 P. M.

ROB ROY
will positively be produced on MONDAY,
With an elaboration of grandeur, and
IMMENSE STRENGTH OF CAST.

WALLACK'S

Entrances on Broadway and 13th-st.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8 o'clock.
AN ENTERTAINMENT OF RARE EXCELLENCE
TO-NIGHT.
MRS. FLORENCE IN FOUR CHARACTERS.
MR. FLORENCE IN THREE CHARACTERS.
The successful and merry local piece,
THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER.
The dashing protean comedietta,
THRICE MARRIED.
And the fine moral lesson,
MY TWO FATHERS.

ARION SOCIETY.

The undersigned, Secretary of the above Singing Society, begs to announce to the members, and particularly to the public in general, that there will take place

A GRAND EXCURSION
TO
NIAGARA FALLS,

Buffalo and Rochester, on the 12th of July next.

Excursion tickets for the round trip, per Hudson River and Central Railroads, $11 each, entitling to the admission at the Concerts and other festivities to be given by the Society. The tickets will be good for twelve days. Early applications are requested at the office of

A. GOETZE, Secretary, No. 19 Spruce-st.

485 BROADWAY—OLYMPIC THEATRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 27,
The great artiste,
MISS MARY PROVOST,
in her wonderful and matchless impersonation of
MEDEA,
Supported by a powerful corps dramatique.
To conclude with THE ETON BOY.
POPULAR PRICES.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

WEDNESDAY, July 2, and for a few evenings,
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
GRAND COMBINATION ENTERTAINMENTS.
LUCIEN NAPOLEON—THE EUROPEAN FAKIR
Mdlle. CAMILLE,
And THE EUROPEAN MINSTRELS.
ALL IN ONE EVENING.
See future advertisements.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS
No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
EVERY EVENING.
The Hall has been entirely renovated and embellished.
THE BEST QUARTETTE AND INSTRUMENTAL COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
The Coolest and most Comfortable House in the City
Admittance 25 cents.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS,"
And many other choice pictures, on exhibition at
SCHAUS' GALLERY, NO. 749 BROADWAY.
Season tickets, 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

MADAME ERNESTINE DE VILLIERS. Third and Last Concert this season, at Dodworth's Hall, Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, June 30 kindly assisted by the following celebrated artists: Mme. Elena D'Angri, Signor Sbriglia, Mr. Doehler, Mr. Beames, Signor Abella. Admission, $1.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M.
6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
INTEREST COMMENCES ON JULY 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

No. 177 Chatham-square, (open daily.)
DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
Six per cent. interest paid.
INTEREST COMMENCES JULY 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.

Interest commences July 1, 1862.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTE—NO. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Interest on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Interest to commence on July 1. Bank open from 9 to 2 daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CONDEMNED HAWKINS.

His Last Night in the Tombs—Various Particulars—His Autobiography and Confession.

Every preparation for the execution of WILLIAM H. HAWKINS has been made, and unless a written respite reaches Marshal MURRAY by 8½ o'clock this morning, there will be left no ground for hope.

The crime of which Mr. HAWKINS was convicted is murder on the high seas. While steward of a packet-ship, HAWKINS was continually abused by the Captain, and oftentimes exasperated beyond ordinary endurance. At no time, however, did he manifest any revengeful spirit, or in any way indicate such a nature as would warrant the suspicion that he would do any such wrong as that for which he will suffer to-day.

On one occasion, however, the Captain, who was in an unusually tyrannical mood, threw a cup of boiling hot coffee full in his steward's face.

The next morning he was found dead, his head having been cut open with an ax.

For the commission of this deed HAWKINS was arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged. The evidence was entirely circumstantial, but so complete, that the Jury felt bound to render a verdict of guilty.

Since his sentence, Mr. HAWKINS has conducted himself with marked propriety. Mr. SUTTON, the Warden, and Mr. CUNNINGHAM, the Keeper, unite in testifying that in speech, manner and actions, he has ever been most exemplary and correct. His intelligence is undoubted; on all ordinary topics he discourses readily and understandingly, and he is quick-witted beyond the majority of men, white or black.

Great exertions have been made by benevolent individuals to obtain from the President a commutation of his sentence, but up to the hour of writing, without avail.

Rev. Messrs. GARNET and CAMP have attended him regularly, and the ever-ready Sisters of Charity have been unceasing in their friendly attentions. Yesterday the clergy called in the morning to talk with and prepare him for his fate, but it would be difficult for them or for any one else to instruct him either in the ethics or the practice of religion.

The afternoon was spent by him in writing to various friends—family he has none—and in conversation with several gentlemen, whose sympathies are enlisted in his behalf. His counsel, Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER, wrote him a note, which he afterwards saw in the evening papers, in which he bade him farewell in the following terms:

DEAR HAWKINS: I have been confined to my house by sickness until yesterday afternoon, when I came down to my office in a carriage. I have come down again to-day, but I am not strong enough to come and see you.

If we do not hear from the President to-night, I fear that you will be obliged to die to-morrow.

In that event, let this be my "Good Bye." In all your relations with me, as your counsel, you have conducted yourself in a manly and proper manner, and I do not, nor shall I ever regret the time, the exertion, or the money I have expended for you.

If no commutation comes—and it is now probable that none will—meet death firmly and calmly.

The mystery that puzzles us all, you will soon understand. Yours, &c.,

CHAS. S. SPENCER.

This produced but little impression upon HAWKINS, who relied upon the efforts of certain people in Washington to procure his commutation. Toward Mr. SPENCER he expressed the liveliest gratitude, and said he had done all that man could do to secure an acquittal.

In the evening, in addition to the regular night-keepers, Messrs. MARK FINLAY and WM. ROE, Mr. ROBT. CUNNINGHAM and Mr. NICHOLAS MAHER were appointed to be with and watch the prisoner. He was allowed the liberty of the corridor, and sat by the desk engaged in writing till late in the evening. He was in the best of spirits, engaged frequently in conversation, and smoked continually, with entire absence of nervousness. On the subject of Freemasonry, of which Order he is a member, he talked with great animation and intelligence, and demonstrated by anecdotes the benefit which would inure to one who might, by the exigency of travel, be in trouble or in want. In fact, on every topic which would naturally arise during an all-night talk, he gave his opinion, and was by no means the least informed of the party.

At 10 o'clock, Rev. Mr. GARNET called to see him, but as he was yet busily engaged in writing, they did not retire to the cell until quite late. When Mr. GARNET first called HAWKINS' attention to religious matters, several weeks ago, he said that he was thinking of other things, but that he knew it was necessary for him to make his peace with his Saviour, and when he should say that he was thinking about it, there would be no hypocrisy in him. Latterly, he has manifested a great interest in the welfare of his soul and his condition in the future, and on the last visit of Mr. GARNET he united in prayer with that gentleman. Rev. Mr. CAMP was also present.

Before Mr. HAWKINS retired for the night Mr. SUTTON and Dr. HODGMAN went in to assure themselves of his condition, and to exchange a kindly good-night with him. To both these gentlemen HAWKINS expressed himself with gratitude, and thanked them for their uniform kindness and sympathy. Warden SUTTON has granted him every reasonable request and every privileges which it was consistent to allow. Marshal MURRAY also called near midnight, and had a most satisfactory interview with the prisoner. HAWKINS told him that he believed he was "a coward, and didn't like the job," to which the Marshal made the natural reply that he would prefer to have matters take another course, and HAWKINS rejoined that every man must do his duty, pleasant or unpleasant.

Mr. HAWKINS prepared with much care and at great length, a communication for the Press, in which he alluded, with great power and really marked vigor, to the condition of the colored race, contrasting its present position with that which it had even in the days of WASHINGTON or JACKSON; he also referred to the deeds of colored men in the Revolutionary war, and deplored the fact that they are not allowed in these days to fight for their country.

We regret that the great pressure upon our columns prevents our giving this remarkable document in full, but we are obliged to omit all but his

AUTOBIOGRAPHY,

which is as follows:

I have to write to my friends and relations at home, and now I will conclude by giving you a small sketch of my past life.

I was born in South Kingstown, R. I., in 1828; I left my mother at the age of sia years, and spent thirteen and a-half years at farming. In this time I spent eleven and a-half years with one man. I then commenced going to sea, and cooking part of the time in hotels, cook shops and steamboats. During this time, I have been in nearly every port of the American Coast, and in a number of foreign ports, and in vessels from seventy-six tons up to two thousand tons. I have no occasion to speak of my fare during this time, but I may say that I have had better than some and worse than others, but I shared an average with laboring men. I would say a word in behalf of the seamen. It is too bad, however, that I must speak principally of American ships. It is a positive fact, that many Captains are very tyrannous with their men. They commence the ill treatment as soon as they leave our ports, and treat them so that they are obliged to leave in foreign ports for fear of their lives, and many are killed and hove into the sea. If men, in many cases, make complaints to the Consul in a foreign port, the Captain bribes the Consul, and he puts the men on board the ship again; and if men, in many cases, make a demand for recompense, the Captain has the preference on the ground that the sailor is nothing more or less than a dog, and the officers make their boast of bribing the lawyer to keep the man waiting till the ship sails, as the man is obliged to go himself. It would be well to look into this important matter. I speak of this, for people living on shore don't see this awful treatment. But I have met with good treatment until the last ship in which I sailed. The Captain, ADAMS, has the name of being very gentlemanly when on shore. Capt. ADAMS sailed from the port of New-York for Callao in 1860, with a cook and a steward, shipped from the keeper of the "Colored Sailors' Home," and he killed the cook, and hove him overboard at sea, and killed one of the men in Callao on the same voyage.

The ill-treatment of this Captain has been the means of bringing me in this condition, and for rebuking which I am now condemned to die.

(Signed,) WM. H. HAWKINS.

1862.

If no respite is received, the execution will take place about 1 o'clock P. M. to-day.

Excitement on Board a South Ferry Boat.

SIX HORSES OVERBOARD—FIVE DROWNED.

The Warren Association of New-York, composed of members of Warren Hose Company No. 23, went on an excursion to Bath on Wednesday, in the large omnibus, with ten horses attached, owned by Messrs. LELAND & PULLIS, proprietors of the Broadway, Twenty-third-street and Ninth-avenue line. The excursion passed off very pleasantly until returning across the South ferry at about 9 o'clock last evening. It appears that the horses became somewhat restive before they went on board the boat, but the driver, CHARLES ABRAMS, having obtained the mastery over them, drove on board. The horses again became frightened, and for a few minutes the whole ten reared and plunged fearfully. The connecting pole finally gave way, and the driver, having become exhausted in his effort to hold them, let go his hold of the reins, when six of the horses rushed frantically forward, broke the guard-chain, and went overboard. Immediate efforts were made to rescue the horses, but before this could be done five of them were drowned, and the sixth was taken out in an exhausted condition. A member of the company states that the horses were frightened at the confusion and hallooing made by the boat hands giving orders about their being put on the "right" or "left" side of the boat. The deck hands, it is stated, endeavored to lead the horses to one side of the boat, when they all started forward furiously, carried away the boat's chains and their supporting staucheons. The staucheons, in the opinion of the driver, must have been frail affairs, and several pieces were taken along by the excursionists as specimens. The horses lost were valued at $1,200.

There were quite a number of passengers on board at the time of the occurrence, and for a while the greatest excitement prevailed among them—most of the passengers, in their fright, running ashore. This is the first accident of the kind, we believe, that has ever occurred on either of the ferries controlled by the Union Company.

Mount Pleasant Academy, Sing Sing.

ANNUAL EXERCISES AND PARADE.

The closing exercises of this admirable institution, under the management of Messrs. PHELPS & BENJAMIN, at Sing Sing, came off, yesterday, in the presence of a large and delighted assemblage. The weather was, fortunately, favorable, and the students had a fair opportunity of displaying the proficiency which, under the able instructors in charge of the school, they had attained. The early portion of the week was devoted to the literary and scientific examination of the students, who proved that they had benefited by the excellent instruction they had received, scarcely one failing in any portion of the examination.

In the afternoon the scholars, who had been in camp for a week, and subject to strict discipline, had their regular drill, in the presence of a large assemblage of friends. In all things they showed themselves not only apt pupils, but worthy of their capable drill-master, Maj. BENJAMIN, who has brought them to a state of perfection of which he may justly feel proud. The artillery excercise deserved particular notice, on account of the rapidity and accuracy of all the evolutions, and enlisted the most enthusiastic applause.

In the evening the ceremonies of the day were closed by a ball given by the Principals of the school, which was attended by the *elite* of Sing Sing, as well as the friends of the scholars from various parts of the country. Everything was provided on a scale of liberality and magnificence utterly unknown to denizens of schools in past years, and spoke well for the care and attention of the generous Principals. Of course everything passed off with the utmost harmony, and none who had the good fortune to be present will soon forget the anniversary exercises of "Mount Pleasant Academy" for 1862.

Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, of Fort Sumter memory, was expected to be present at the drill, (having a nephew at the school,) but, in consequence of the illness of his wife, he did not make his appearance, much to the disappointment not alone of the scholars, but of the hundreds who had been drawn to the place by the announcement of his expected presence. With this exception, there was no variation in the programme of the day's proceedings, all of which passed of with the *éclat* fairly due to the institution.

The "Mount Pleasant Academy," which has been in successful operation many years, is deservedly one of the most popular schools in the State, presided over as it is by two gentlemen of large experience and acknowledged capabilities, Mr. PHELPS having been a teacher for over twenty-five years, and Major BENJAMIN, a graduate of Capt. PARTRIDGE's Military Academy at Norwich, Vt.,—thus, in addition to his scholastic attainments, thoroughly competent to instruct in military tactics. The military instruction is so thorough, that the graduates of the Institute are sought for as army officers, and many are now filling high and honorable positions in the field. The Academy is one of which the State may justly feel as proud, as did Vermont of Capt. PARTRIDGE's Academy, for like that institution, it combines the highest literary and military advantages.

Arrivals in the City.

Dr. Hammond, Surgeon-General of the United States Army, arrived last night in the City, and is stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, of Binghamton; Hon. L. Robinson, of Albany; Maj. A. S. Kendrick, of West Point; Mrs. Gen. Van Vliet, from Washington, accompanied by Capt. Perry, of the U. S. A., and H. S. McComb, of Delaware, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Senator Stark, of Oregon, left the New-York Hotel yesterday for Washington. Capt. J. Wirehouse, of the steamship *Etna*, and J. B. Crow, of England, are at the New-York Hotel.

Maj. G. B. Kinsman, of Gen. Butler's Staff, who had charge of Pierre Soulé from New-Orleans to New-York, is now at the St. Nicholas Hotel, together with a daughter of Gen. Butler and lady friend, whose escort he will be to her father's headquarters. Lieut.-Gov. Campbell is also stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Ringgold, of the *Sabine*; Chas. G. Myers, late Attorney-General of this State; Maj. T. S. Allison, of the United States Army, and B. R. Plumley, of Gen. Fremont's Staff, are at the Astor House.

Capt. Arzenloff, from Russia, and Capt. Roskell, of the *Glasgow*, are at the Everett House.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CLOSING EXERCISES AT MLLE. ROSTAN'S YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL IN TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—A brilliant audience, composed largely of our French families, mingled with native personages, crowded the elegant reception rooms of Mlle. ROSTAN on Wednesday evening, to witness the closing entertainment offered their friends by her accomplished students. An opening chorus by the members of the singing class was followed by an appropriate address by Rev. Dr. GILLETTE, wherein he defined his position rather pointedly in saying, that as every rose had its thorn he now represented that essential but offending offset; and often as he had escaped Mlle's authority he was upon this occasion fairly constrained, and would, therefore, meet his honorable duty.

The speciality of this establishment is the strict limitation of its number of boarding pupils. While of day-scholars, some fifty are enabled to receive the elements of a thorough and complete education, under the tuition of skillful teachers, not more than eighteen are ever admitted as boarders; which fact secures to the latter, in addition to the scholastic acquirements offered to all, the advantages of a refined and elegant home. Boarding scholars and resident teachers constitute an interesting family, in which each pupil is constantly in the companionship and under the eye of those whose aim it is to surround their charge with the influences of a refined and elevated social circle, wherein—without the restraints of that mistaken system of espionage which sometimes weakens self-respect and promotes artfulness and deceit—every fault is lovingly checked and corrected. Thus, by precept and example, are brought into full development the moral graces of womanhood, without which mere scholarly attainments remind one of a brilliant gem in coarse and vulgar setting.

The closing exercises of Wednesday evening gave eloquent assurance that mental growth and strength had not been sacrificed for the culture of moral graces—for in music, French and compositions, especially, the young ladies excelled. The gem of the evening in vocalization was the "Volta la terre," from the "Masked Ball," rendered by Miss KELLOGG, of New-York, with a skill that would do no discredit to her namesake of the Academy of Music. A duet from "Belizario," on two of STEINWAY's noble grand pianos, by Miss SIMONTON, of San Francisco, and Mr. S. B. MILLS, gave evidence that his skill as a performer is not exceeded by his success as a teacher. Subsequently a quartette for eight hands—"Marsche und chor aus Tannhauser"—was finely rendered by Mr. BURKE and his pupil, Miss FELLOWS, and by Mr. MILLS and Miss SIMONTON.

A French dialogue on "Fashionable Education"—written and spoken by Misses ENO, DAVIS and FELLOWS, of this City, and Miss HALL, of Connecticut—was admirable. French is the only language of Mlle. ROSTANS' school, except at stated hours. The facility of utterance and purity of pronunciation displayed in the dialogue, as well as in a French composition, "*Une Excursion à Chamouni*," written and read by Miss RUMRILL, of New-York, gave token that the accomplished Principal has succeeded entirely in imparting to her pupils a speaking knowledge of her native tongue. The English compositions, without exception, evinced a maturity of thought and elegance of diction not often found in the productions of young authors. "Horizons," written by Miss COLES, of this City, embraced an earnest analysis of the general powers, duties and responsibilities of mankind, in their respective spheres. "The power of a Tear," by Miss HAGUE, was entirely devoid of the affectation and sentimentality into which the subject is so well calculated to betray a young writer, unless carefully trained. "The Art of Tormenting," written by Miss NETTIE ENO, of New-York, and read admirably and archly by Miss ATKINSON, of San Francisco, attracted deserved praise. It showed its author deeply versed in human nature, and possessed in an eminent degree of good-humored and delicate powers of irony and sarcasm—that potent weapon in attack of human weaknesses. The valedictory, "Time's Takings and Leavings," written by Miss SIMONTON, (as a member of the graduating class,) and read with much pathos by Miss DAVIS, was what its title indicates—a brief review of happy school-days, a cheerful though thoughtful survey of the broad stage of life on which the graduate steps when crossing the school threshold for the last time to take her place in the busy world, and an affectionate, grateful farewell to instructors and schoolmates.

In closing this notice, we desire a word with that class of visitors who attend school "Commencements," as well as other entertainments, apparently for no other purpose than to indulge in noisy gossip, and who, with unpardonable impudence, manage to talk loudly enough to utterly destroy the pleasure of those who attend for the purpose of hearing the exercises. Why will not such persons learn that a first evidence of good breeding and true politeness manifests itself in careful avoidance of whatever gives just offence to, or in any degree discommodes others? Forgetfulness of this betrays the rude and vulgar person, no matter how fine his broadcloth or dazzling her diamonds.

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT AN UP-TOWN HOTEL.—At a late hour on Wednesday night, an affray occurred between two respectable gentlemen at the New-York Hotel, which, for a short time, gave promise of some very serious consequences. The facts of the case as they were gleaned by our reporter from the records of the Jefferson Market Police Court, are briefly these: Some time ago, a gentleman named MARK A. HUSON, was captured while endeavoring to run the blockade of one of our Southern ports. He was afterward brought on to New-York, and for a time confined at Fort Lafayette among other rebel prisoners. After a while he was released from the prison down the Bay, and came up to the City, where Deputy United States Marshal PEEL befriended him, and performed certain services for him, to the amount of $50, which amount the released prisoner from Fort Lafayette promised to pay, but which it seems he failed to do. On Wednesday night the parties, either by agreement or accident, met at the New-York Hotel, when a conversation in regard to the $50 was carried on between them. They did not agree as to the matter. The excitement soon became great, and from words they came to blows. HUSON struck PEEL on the head with a bottle; whereupon PEEL drew a revolver and fired four shots at HUSON. One of the shots took effect in HUSON's arm, injuring it quite seriously. The Fifteenth Precinct Police promptly arrested both combatants, and yesterday morning they were taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. After a hearing in the case the Magistrate discharged them upon the promise, each to the other, that no complaint should be made in the courts. They left the court-room, therefore, the one with a sore head and the other with a wounded arm, wiser, if not better men.

HERO—BOYS OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.—Not the least interesting portion of the correspondence of the Children's Aid Society is from their boys in the armies of the Union. They also hear good tidings from them, from other sources. They are sharing in all the vicissitudes, dangers, and glories of our great war for the Union. One of them a namesake of the author of "David Copperfield," has just been liberated from a Southern dungeon. He fell into the hands of the rebels at Bull Run, and gives interesting but sad details of his sufferings and experiences in the Southern prisons. Another boy, FRANK HARPELL, from the Newsboys' Lodging House, performed a feat of arms worthy of the days of chivalry, or of SHAW, the Life-Guardsman. His Lieutenant was captured by two rebels, in one of the recent battles, when FRANK came behind his officer to the rescue, shot one of the "seceshers" in the face, and the other through the body, with unparalleled bravery saving the officer's life. He has received a medal for his dauntless achievement. Another youth in an Indiana regiment has been promoted to the grade of lieutenant for a similar deed. On every battle-field, over which the starry standard has floated in this war, a boy of the Children's Aid Society has been there to fight among the bravest beneath and around it, in its defence.

THE COMING "FOURTH."—Preparations for the celebration of the Fourth of July are already being made, and, from all appearances, our great annual festival will be kept with an enthusiasm that has rarely if ever been equaled. The mutual benevolent associations and public charitable institutions of the City contemplate arrangements on an unusually liberal scale; the pyrotechnic people are making unprecedented stocks of fireworks, and doubtless on Monday the Common Council will decide upon the appropriation for the proper celebration of the day. Many of the principal buildings in the City will be illuminated in a manner that will eclipse everything hitherto attempted. Mr. JAMES E. AYLIFFE, the celebrated chimer, will ring an unusually long and varied programme on the bells of Trinity. At sunrise the National standard will be displayed from the Battery, and the morning salute fired by the Veterans of 1812. At noon the National salute of 34 guns will be fired at the same place. The militia regiments remaining in the City will parade as usual.

NEW FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The corner-stone of the new edifice in the course of erection for the French Protestant Episcopal Church—the old Huguenots' Church—was laid yesterday afternoon in Twenty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. The Society at present owns and worships in the building corner of Franklin and Church streets, where they have been located many years. The new building was commenced about two years since, and although work has been mainly suspended for the past year, is nearly completed. It will be finished in October. It measures 50x100 feet, is in the perpendicular Gothic style of architecture, has a fine front of Dorchester stone, with a spire 175 feet high, will seat 800, and will cost $60,000. It is now ready for the plasterers. Mr. J. CORREJA, Jr., is the architect. The old church is valued at about $100,000, is now for sale, and, it is hoped, will suffice to more than pay for the new and the debt of the church. Rev. Dr. VERREN is the Pastor. The Building Committee are Messrs. J. J. BURNIER, FRED. M. ALLER and M. LACOSTE.

THE POLICE AND THE LIQUOR-DEALERS.—The Police Superintendent has issued the following notice:

To all Police Captains in New-York:

The time has come when it is proper that all persons who have not procured licenses for the sale of liquor should be proceeded against: you will therefore make complaint before a Magistrate, and procure a warrant for the arrest of every person found guilty of violating the Excise law, or selling liquor without a license, pursuant to section 17, title 9, chapter xxii., Part I. of the Laws of this State; and you are further hereby required to furnish testimony to prosecute the same to conviction.

This notice has been sent to all the Precincts in this City, and each and every patrolman is especially instructed to arrest every person within the limits of his beat who is found engaged in selling liquor without a license. In order that the officers may act understandingly, each one is furnished with a list of all parties within his jurisdiction who have obtained a license.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.—No meeting of the Board was held yesterday. The following is the weekly statement: Remaining June 14, 1862, 6,712; admitted since, 2,304; died, 32; discharged, 1,353; sent to Blackwell's Island, 789; sent to State Prison, 4; remaining June 21, 1862, 6,838; increase, 126; Bellevue Hospital, 590; Lunatic Asylum, 776; Almshouse, 1,393; Penitentiary, 532; Workhouse, 939; Small-pox Hospital, 10; Randall's Island, 787; Randall's Island Hospital, 214; City Prison, 282; Second District Prison, 19; Third District Prison, 20; Fourth District Prison, 9; Island Hospital, 706; Colored Home, 298; Colored Orphan Asylum, 180; Children at Nurse, 31; City Cemetery 52. Total, 6,838.

EXCURSION OF ST. MARY'S SCHOOLS.—Yesterday the children belonging to schools attached to the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary's were taken on a pleasure trip to Jones' Wood. At these schools 2,600 children are taught free. The scene at Jones' Wood was perfectly charming; the children rolled upon the grass, rode upon hobby-horses, exercised in swings, and altogether, enjoyed themselves hugely. Messrs. CONNELL's and WHITWORTH's bands were in attendance, and greatly enlivened the scene by playing some delightful airs. Miss MAHON, assisted by Mrs. WOODRUFF, sang a pretty little song, entitled, "A Soldier is my Beau," which was loudly applauded. Mr. JOHN MAHON is the composer and author. Archdeacon McCARRON and Fathers BOYCE, DALY, FARRELL, EGAN, and several other prominent Catholic clergy, were present.

CITY MISSIONS.—On Wednesday evening, the Tract Missionary Society held a meeting in the Washington-square Methodist Church, A. R. WETMORE presiding. Statements of missionary labor performed were made by Messrs. BERGNER, BULEN, HAYTER and BAKY. Rev. JOHN P. NEWMAN, Pastor of the Church, also addressed the meeting, advocating and illustrating Christian union, personal effort, and lay service, which are the principles of the Society. The results are equal to the general average.

THE ELEVENTH WARD HOMICIDE.—At a late hour on Wednesday night, the Coroner's jury in the case of the homicide in the Eleventh Ward rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased came to his death by a fracture of the skull at the hands of MICHAEL MORAN, and that TRACY, BARKER and KILBY were accessories after the fact. The jury further say that Justice STEERS ought to have held MORAN, who was brought before him by Officer HART, of the Eleventh Precinct."

AUCTION SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.—The prize-schooner *Henry Middleton*, and cargo, and the prize-schooners *Mary* and *A. G. View*, were sold at auction yesterday, by order of the United States Marshal—SIMEON DRAPER, auctioneer. The *Henry Middleton* brought $3,400, and her cargo, which consisted mostly of turpentine, brought $1 29 per gallon. The cargoes of the other schooners, consisting of salt and turpentine, brought fair prices.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—The third tea-party to the parents of the school children of this Institution, which was to have been held last evening, will take place this evening. It was postponed on account of a strawberry pic-nic, given by invitation of HUGH N. CAMP, Esq., on his private grounds, to the children of the Five Points House of Industry. A delightful day was spent, and the children returned in excellent spirits.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 7777, 4905, 5871, 6767, 7067, 3679, 7861, 7763, 7829½, "A," "B," 7737, 5365, 3551, 5683, 6607, 7763. *Part II.*—Nos. 5177, 5182, 4056, 4518, 5110, 5692, 6730, 6834, 7696, 7300, 7516, 7504½, 7698, 7682, 7796, 7684, 7822, 7686.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2492, 2436. *Part II.*—Nos. unchanged.

Duties of the Register—The Satisfaction of a Mortgage by one Executor a Compliance with the Statute.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Clerke.

The People ex rel. Adela M. Son vs. Wm. Miner, Register.—This was originally an application for a *mandamus* to compel the Register to file a certificate of satisfaction, and to cancel a mortgage recorded in his office. The mortgage was made by the relator to three executors of one Abraham Cargill. The satisfaction piece was executed by one of the said executors. The defendant, in his return to the *mandamus* set forth that the mortgage was executed by three mortgagees, and that no certificate or satisfaction, pursuant to the statute, had been presented to him. The *mandamus* was denied, and appeal was taken. The grounds of appeal are that the proceeds of real estate directed by will to be sold are personal property, and executors in law are considered one person, and that any one of the three executors had full power to dispose of or satisfy the mortgage. The main points raised by the respondents are: That the Register has no power to discharge a mortgage, except that which is conferred by statute; that the statute provides that the Register can satisfy a mortgage on the production of the certificate of discharge, executed by the mortgagee, his personal representatives or assigns.

That the statute imposes the penalty of fine and imprisonment, and makes the Register liable for damages if he improperly conceals a mortgage. That the mortgage was drawn, by three persons, and the satisfaction being signed by only one of them, was not a compliance with the statute.

The case was stated in the TIMES of the 22d February last, at which date it was an argument on appeal. The Court now decided that a satisfaction piece executed by one executor, where such satisfaction piece was held by the testator before his death, is, undoubtedly, a compliance with the law. That executors are considered as one person, and the rule is the same in respect to mortgages executed to two or more executors, as in other cases.

The judgment was reversed, and a peremptory *mandamus* issued.

Harris & Wilson for appellant; H. H. Bowne for respondent.

The Law and Lager-Bier—Injunction will not Issue to Restrain Criminal Proceedings.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Joseph Hart vs. John A. Kennedy and neo. C. Davis.—This was a motion to dissolve an injunction issued to restrain the defendants from arresting the plaintiff.

The plaintiff, who is the proprietor of Volks' Garten, in the Bowery, was arrested for selling lager-bier on Sunday, but was discharged by City Judge McCunn on *habeas corpus*. Upon the allegation that the defendants were about to rearrest him, the plaintiff obtained a writ of injunction to restrain them from so again taking him into custody.

The defendants now moved to dissolve the injunction, and the motion was granted—the Court holding that it would not issue to restrain criminal proceedings. The Court, however, decided with Judge McCunn, what has been decided many times before, that lager-bier was not spirituous liquor, and was not therefore prohibited by the law against the publicly keeping of spirituous liquors for sale on the Sabbath.

Wm. Curtis Noyes and Elbridge T. Gerry for motion; Henry L. Clinton and F. S. Stallknecht, opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Francis Modicky vs. Elise Modicky.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

In Matter of the Application of Elise Gildersleve to Discharge Trustee.—Order granted.

Rogers vs. Brown et als.—Judgment ordered

Lafarge, &c., vs. Otis et al.—Stay revoked.

Rogers vs. Brown et als.—Judgment ordered.

Munzinger et als. vs. Seymour.—Judgment ordered.

THE SPORTING SEASON.

Philadelphia Summer Meeting—Second Day's Racing.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 25, 1862.

The second day's racing of the Philadelphia Summer meeting came off to-day, the heavy rains of yesterday having caused a postponement. The attendance on the course was very good, considering the unsettled weather, heavy thunder showers having fallen at intervals almost up to the hour announced for the proceedings to commence, and rendering the track very heavy.

The first race on the programme was for a purse of $500, given by the proprietor of the track, two mile heats. All the three horses entered, viz: *Idlewild*, *West Roxbury* and *Avalanche*, came to the post. The first-named is regarded as the fastest thoroughbred in America, and can be matched for $100,000 a side against any horse in the world, at all distances from one mile to four miles. She is probably the best bred mare in the United States, being by the celebrated *Lexington*, and her dam by the equally famous imported horse *Glencoe*. In the pools, as well as in the betting, she was the favorite, $100 to $40 being freely offered on her winning.

FIRST RACE.

First Heat.—*Idlewild* on the inside, and ridden by the well-known jockey, GILPATRICK, took the lead and made the running throughout, *Avalanche* lying second and *West Roxbury* last. The two last raced together to the third quarter, when *West Roxbury* passed and took the second place from *Avalanche*; *Idlewild* still maintaining a commanding lead of some four lengths. In this position they passed the Judges' stand on the first mile. Time, 2:03. *Idlewild* continued to widen the gap between her followers throughout the remainder of the race, winning in the easiest style imaginable, in 4:07, by a dozen lengths; *West Roxbury*, not without being punished, managing to beat *Avalanche* for second place by half a length.

Second Heat.—The easy style in which *Idlewild* won the last heat, caused plenty of offers of $100 to $5 on her winning the race. It may be described in a few words: she took the lead from the start, and without ever being approached, won the heat in 4:06. *West Roxbury* was drawn after the first heat.

The Judges announced from the stand, after the first heat, that in consequence of the heavy and slippery state of the track, and the objection of the owners of the horses entered for the ladies prize to start in consequence, that race would be postponed indefinitely, and the subsequent days' proceedings until Friday and Saturday, in order that there might be a chance for the track to improve, if the weather became favorable. Consequently, there will be no racing to-morrow (Thursday.)

SUMMARY.

SUFFOLK PARK COURSE, PHILADELPHIA—Wednesday, June 25, 1862. Purse $500, two-mile heats.

Capt. MOORE's b. m. *Idlewild*, 5 yrs., by *Lexington*, dam by *Glencoe*	1	1
CHAS. S. LLOYD's br. c. *Avalanche*, 3 yrs., by *Revenue*, out of *Sallie Ward*	3	2
JOHN HUNTER's ch. c. *West Roxbury*, 3 yrs., by Imp. *Babrownie*, *Columbia*	2	dr.

Time—4:07; 4:06—track very heavy.

Trotting at Fashion Course.

A splendid contest took place on Wednesday on the above course for a purse of $200, mile and repeat, to wagons, for which four fast horses were entered—*Gen. McClellan* was named by HIRAM WOODRUFF, *Gen. Butler* by Mr. HOPKINS, *Panic* by D. TALLMAN, and *West Philadelphia* by J. BEVINS. The usual sale of pools took place, and the greatest interest was shown as to the result. The betting, as indicated by the sale of one pool of $250, can be judged by the following rate: *Panic's* chance was taken at $145, *McClellan's* at $65, *West Philadelphia* at $21, and *Gen. Butler's* at $19, but before the start *McClellan* and *West Philadelphia* were withdrawn, and the contest was confined to *Panic* and *Butler*. The backers of the favorite were wofully deceived, for *Butler* won the two heats after a fine display of trotting, in which he never made a break, whilst *Panic* broke several times in each heat without losing anything; thus *Butler* won by clearly out-trotting his antagonist and in the remarkable short time of 2 minutes 29 seconds and 2 minutes 28¾ seconds. Very few were at the course, and a deep feeling of disappointment was felt at the withdrawal of *McClellan* and *West Philadelphia*, after the sale of the pools; but corresponding pleasure was shown at the close contest and agreeable result, as *Panic* was [illegible] under similar circumstances from the [illegible].

SUMMARY.

Gen. Butler, driven by Mr. Hopkins	1	1		
Panic, driven by D. Tallman	2	2		
Time—	¼ mile.	½ mile.	¾ mile.	1 mile.
First heat	37s.	1m. 12s.	—	2m. 29s.
Second heat	36½s.	1m. 12s.	1m. 50.	2m. 28¾s.

Amusements.

MARY PROVOST'S OLYMPIC.—Miss MARY PROVOST, last evening, reopened WALLACK's old theatre for a Summer season. The last term of management which Miss PROVOST attempted at the same place was brought, by the fair lessee's sudden and serious illness, to a premature close, and this was her first appearance in public since her recovery. She made a very favorable impression in *Camille* and other characters during the short time she previously played, and may very fairly put in a claim to shine in a forward rank in the noble array of theatrical stars.

The tragedy of "Medea" was chosen by Miss PROVOST for the opening performance, and take it altogether the piece was very acceptably represented. Miss PROVOST herself rather seems inclined to provoke comparison with MATILDA HERON. It may be said of her that, without possessing the spontaneous passion and intensity of Miss HERON, she exhibits a more than ordinary share of comprehensive intelligence and a great deal of quiet power. She would probably better please the general run of audiences. We prefer her, however, in lighter parts, where her ease and naturalness of manner have more advantageous chances of display.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON'S BENEFIT.—This evening Prof. ANDERSON appropriates for his personal benefit at the Winter Garden. "Rob Roy" will be performed with a full and efficient cast; extra musical assistance has been retained, and something out of the common order is to be done in the way of scenery.

Obituary.

—It is, with regret we announce the death of Hon. James W. Bush, in the 56th year of his age. Mr. Bush was a public-spirited citizen, whose name is connected with many of our public works, and who was held in high esteem, not only by his friends and neighbors, but by the residents of his Ward, (the Ninth,) and of the City generally. He has held several places of prominence and public trust, in which he at all times displayed rare probity and efficiency, and at the time of his death was a member of the Assembly for the Fifth District. His funeral will take place to-day, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 57 Leroy-street.

[Advertisement.]

SPECIAL FROM NEW-ORLEANS.—Finding herself under the old flag once more, the Crescent City is returning to civilization. Some of her best citizens are here already, to procure their Summer Hats of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, whose Silk and Straw *Chapeaus* are completely monopolizing the promenade this season. There is but one KNOX!

[Advertisement.]

The success of MCCLELLAN before Richmond is not more absolute than BARNUM's at the Museum, where thousands of the admiring public are daily testifying their wonder at the monster fat pair of humans, and the diminutive Commodore. "Ned," the Learned Seal, astonishes everybody.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER CLOTHING,

At EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton-street,

30 per cent. below Broadway prices.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Columbia, for Havana.—Dr. Le Reverend and lady, J. M. Ceballos, J. M. Macias, L. D. Thomson, B. Brod, Miss J. Flores, Miss A. Echemendia, Fernando Echemendia, Bias Echemendia, U. U. Buel, J. D. Wood, Mrs. F. Hernandez, Dr. J. M. Morales, Capt. P. A. Golibart, R. Garcia, J. Garcia, Miss Fanny Reynolds, Joseph Ruis, H. Luciano Herrero, Anthony St. Mary, Simon Da'ourclette, Antonio Dellyou, F. Hy. Mesbre, Pedro Malibran, J. Y. Hargous, D. A. Hargous, A. Lambourg.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Holland, from St. Jago, Cuba—Charles Stedham, Robert Taylor, Henry C. Wells, A. W. Rudolph, Matthew Craig, James Craig, Bartolome Portuando, Henry Boughton, Alford Boughton, Robert Gilbert, Wm. Gregg, Wm. Wood, Miguel San Estevan, Chas. Welchers, Julius Harmony.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 30 | Sun sets.... 7 35 | Moon sets.... 7 40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 53 | Gov. Island. 8 42 | Hell Gate....10 04

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, June 26.

Cleared.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ships Carausus, Milburn, Newry, John C. McArthur; Panama, Hansen, New-Orleans, Hennings & Gosling; Tigress, Stevens, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Concetiona, (Ital.,) ——, Cork for orders, Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.; Maraval, Griffin, Barbados T. T. Dwight; Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Cooper, Bermuda, Tucker & Lightbourne.

Brigs Anna, (Br.,) Morrow, St. Thomas, A. J. Penistan; Fordenskjold, (Norw.,) Hansen, Belfast, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; San Antonio, Snow, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Mary Morton, (Br.,) Rood, Kingston, Jam., Brett, Son & Co.; Scotland, Francis, Barbados, E. T. Smith.

Schooners Ed. De Hart, Cummings, Portland, Miller & Houghton; Surf, Shaw, Portland, G. L. Hatch; Palmetto, Bragdon, Boston, J. W. McKee; Fanny Boardman, Matthews, Philadelphia, R. P. Buck & Co.; Wm. Lancaster, (Br.,) Waycott, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Amazon, (Br.,) Locke, St. John, N. B., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Seguine, Atkins, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Sloop Warren, Stokes, New-Haven, S. D. Stannard.

Arrived.

Steamer Falcon, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Falcon, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Itasca, Knowlton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Lydia, Nickels, Leghorn April 10, and Gibraltar May 1, with marble, rags, &c., and 10 passengers to H. Benner. Had light W. winds and calms the entire passage. June 15, on Lahave Bank, spoke fishing schr. Globe, of Bucksport, all well.

Ship Australia, Towart, Liverpool May 14, with mdse. and 451 passengers to Williams & Guion. Had heavy W. winds to lon. 50, since light W. winds and calms. Had 1 death and 1 birth, twins.

Ship Southern Chief, Higgins, London May 12, in ballast to H. D. Brookman & Co. June 17, lat. 41, lon. 61, spoke ship Jacob A. Stamler, from London for New-York.

Bark Holland, White, Santiago, Cuba, June 9, with sugar to Jonathan Thompson.

Bark Leon, (of Eastport,) Perritt, Sagua June 16, with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Scio, for New-York.

Brig J. Means, ——, Sedgewick 12 ds., with lumber to master.

Brig Union, (Br.,) Davison, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. C. H. Cook, (of Provincetown,) Sparks, Jacmel June 13, with logwood to E. Beck. Sld. in co. with brig A. Smithers, for New-York. June 20, lat. 30 25, lon. 75, spoke whaling schr. Corsair, of Provincetown, 4 months out, clean, all well; she reported the whaling schr. Valentine Doane, of Provincetown, in Port-au-Prince Bay May 20; she had taken 140 bbls. black fish, 10 bbls. sperm, and had 2 whales alongside; heard from the whaling schr. Watchman, of Provincetown, 5 months out; had taken 15 bbls. black fish and 10 bbls. sperm, all well.

Schr. Daniel Williams, (of Frankfort,) Hopkins, Barbados June 7, with molasses to H. Trowbridge & Sons. Had been to the north of the Gulf Stream 6 ds., with light winds and calms. Sld. in co. with Br. brig Abana, Pettigrew, for Boston.

Schr. Edward, (Br.,) Vigners, Balize, Hond., June 6, with logwood, hides, &c., to B. F. Small. June 17, in the Gulf, experienced a heavy N. gale; split sails, lost stern boat, &c. June 18, off Hatteras, saw a steamship, with 2 schooners in tow, strg. S.

Schr. J. W. Congdon, Williams, Rio Grande, Brazil, April 29, with hides to C. Durand.

Schr. Trader, Eaton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Schr. Norwest, Haskell, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Lochiel, Haskell, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Ann Rebecca, Eldridge, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. A. J. Horton, Elwell, Elizabethport, for Dorchester.

Schr. M. A. Lovell, Kimball, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Adventurer, Chapman, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Robert Smith, Burrell, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Ellen Barnes, Briggs, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Persia, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. W. R. Newcomb, Dayton, Albany, with lumber for Boston.

Schr. C. H. Northam, Reed, Portland, Conn., with stone for Albany.

Schr. N. H. Hall, Stoker, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Glide, Lovell, Albany, with lumber for Boston.

Schr. Cyrus Chamberlain, Hallet, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Almira, Frisbie, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Reaper, Ferris, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. Kate, Skidmore, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Kelley, Stamford, in ballast.

Schr. W. W. Brainerd, Bowditch, Greenport.

BELOW—One ship and 2 brigs, unknown.

SAILED—U. S. steam transports Haze, for Washington, D. C.; Star of the South.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Miscellaneous.

BUFFALO, June 24.—The propeller Quincy, from Detroit to this port, [illegible] Albion, on the Canada side. [illegible] without any damage to vessel or cargo, at an expense of [illegible].

Foreign Ports.

At Sagua, June 16, ship Ocean Traveler, for Falmouth, for orders; barks Lucy Ellen, for do. do.; H. T. [illegible], for New-York in 20 ds.; New Empire, for do. do.; [illegible] Dashing, for Portland; Hannah Crocker, for New-York; brig Samuel Adams, for do.

At Santiago, Cuba, June 9, bark Medena, for Boston in a few ds.; brigs Two Boys, for Baltimore; Trade Wind, for New-York; Nellie, (Br.,) for do. The brig Breeze, for Guantanamo, was ready to sail.

At Jacmel, June 13, schr. Kate Sargent, from Boston, arr. 9th, dischg.; schr. D. R. De Wolf, (Br.,) for New-York in 2 ds.

At Barbados, June 7, barks Arab. (whaler,) Montezuma, hence, arr. 7th; schr. Indus, from Philadelphia, arr. the 6th.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH & BROTHER'S NEW-YORK

PALE XXX ALE

IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS

BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST

BARLEY MALT AND HOPS.

BREWERY,

18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

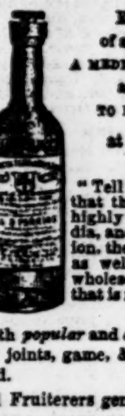
NEW-YORK.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS To be the "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY of DISH.



EXTRACT of a Letter from A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, TO HIS BROTHER at Worcester.

MAY, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above Sauce is both *popular* and *economical*. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., a *delightful* flavor and *zest* is imparted.

For sale by Grocers and Fruiterers generally.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York, Agents for Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

Beware of counterfeits.

WARD'S PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

READY-MADE OR TO MEASURE

SIX FOR TEN DOLLARS,

OR SINGLY $1 70 EACH.

MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,

With fine Linen Bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in the retail stores at $2 50 each.

ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE AT $26 PER DOZEN.

Very Strong Shirts, my own make

SIX FOR SEVEN DOLLARS,

OR SINGLY $1 20 EACH.

LINEN SHIRTS,

TO MEASURE, $30 PER DOZEN.

SELF MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.

Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS.

Of fine quality, bought for cash, of the best European Manufacturers, and absolutely sold at retail in New-York at a profit of only TEN PER CENT.

COLLARS, best four-ply, $1 50 per dozen.

NECK TIES, at 25c., 30c., 35c., 40c. and 50c.

HALF-HOSE, $1 50 to $2 88 per dozen.

GAUZE COTTON UNDER SHIRTS, 60c., to $1.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, warranted all linen, at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75 and $3 per dozen.

GLOVES—ALEXANDRE'S BEST KIDS, $1 10.

FRENCH SUSPENDERS, 50 cents; usual price, $1.

S. W. H. WARD, FROM LONDON,

NO. 387 BROADWAY,

Between White and Walker sts.

PERMITS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF VAULTS.—Public notice is hereby given that the following rates for permits to construct vaults have been established under an ordinance of the Common Council, viz.:

For vaults to buildings occupied exclusively as dwellings, for each superficial foot, fifty cents.

For vaults to buildings used partly as dwellings and partly for business purposes, one dollar per superficial foot.

For vaults to buildings used exclusively for mercantile purposes, two dollars per superficial foot.

THOS. STEPHENS, } Croton
THOS. B. TAPPEN, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1862.

NEW RESERVOIR—NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC is informed that the south gate-house of the New Reservoir will be opened for inspection on MONDAY the 30th inst., and will continue open daily, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., until the introduction of water into the reservoir, on or about the 10th of July.

THOS. STEPHENS, }
T. B. TAPPEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN, }

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

ALLEVIATOR.—DR. BRIGGS' NEWLY INVENTED Corn and Bunion Alleviator is a harmless and certain cure for Corns, Bunions, Callosities, Frosted and Blistered Feet, &c. No caustic, no acid, no pain; 25c., 50c., and $1 per box. Sent by mail on receipt of price and 6 cents. Sold by druggists. Dr. J. BRIGGS, Proprietor and practical Chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, June 25, 1862. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

INSTRUCTRESS.—AN ENGAGEMENT IS DESIRED in a school, or as a governess, by a lady who has had much experience in teaching mathematics, English branches and French. Address AGATHA, Station D, New-York City Post-office.

AS WET NURSE.—A LADY HAVING LOST her child, which was but one day old, wishes a child to wet nurse, of which she will take as good care as if her own. Inquire at No. 318 10th-st., top floor, front room.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN A GOOD neighborhood, up town; will be sold at a sacrifice to a cash customer. Apply at No. 535 10th-av., between 43d and 44th sts.